

# Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1897.

No. 37.

A Fine New Lot of our Fall Goods.

CUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER

Brushes, Combs,  
Mirrors

And all kinds of Manicure  
and Toilet Sets.

We have this year, a Beautiful Assortment and Guarantee Everything.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. THE JEWELLERS,  
47 GOVERNMENT ST.

## To Whom

### It May Not Concern

This announcement will have little interest. To many patient friends, however, the arrival (this a.m.) as enumerated below are of moment and profit. They include the long-delayed

Costumes,  
Coats,  
Fur-lined Capes,  
Waterproofs,

Etc., now ready for inspection. This matter

### Directly Concerns

All who have so far delayed their winter Mantle purchasing, especially as we are now fully equipped, and latest styles and lowest prices are—as always—the characteristics of our Mantle Department.

## The Westside.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

**Daddy Buy Me  
A Bow-Wow.**

Dogs and Dog Shows, Beauties! Little Beauties and Big Beauties. All Darlings. We can't make as much noise, but we want to be heard. We CAN bark, but DON'T bite. We have in FRESH this season's

English Peels and Valencia Raisins.  
Raw Sugar for Cakes.  
Those two large tins of Sardines for  
25 cents are favorites.

We are the Klondike Outfitters.

Established 1874

**Dixi H. Ross & Co.**

OPENING MONDAY, OCT. 18.

## WM. STEWART'S

Fine Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Establishment.

**SPECIALTIES** Walking and Street Costumes, Evening, Marriage and Ball Gowns, Opera Cloaks; All the latest designs known to the leading costumers of London, Paris and New York.

**OUR OBJECT** To give perfect satisfaction to our customers in fit, finish and style, and at the most reasonable prices.

**A FULL LINE** of the latest and most stylish Dress Patterns will be constantly kept on hand. Ladies' own material made up.

ADDRESS 62 FORT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE

**0 VOLUME EDITION**

OF THE

**Century Dictionary  
and Encyclopaedia....**

For Sale at a Bargain.

PRICE  
\$50.00

**T. N. Hibben & Co.**

## Don't Worry

You have hunted high and low, you say, to get a pound of tea the same as you used to drink years ago. You would give a dollar a pound. There's no need.

**TAMILKANDE**  
TEA

Your Grocer Has It.  
In Lead Packets.

Observe the ordinary directions, and for the rest—well, tell someone else how nice it is, and make them happy too.

**SYMON LEEFER & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.**

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WANTED**—Housekeeper; middle aged woman; write, giving particulars and wages expected, to M. B., care of Times.

**WANTED AT ONCE**—Good smart boy, with fair education. Apply Campbell & Co., Tailors, 23 Broad street. Oct 19-21

**GRAND CONCERT** on October 21st, in Institute Hall, under the direction of patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, given by Miss Gertrude Marrack and party, assisted by Mrs. Harry Watson, of San Francisco, and some of the best local musical talent. Tickets, 50 cents each.

**LOST**—Last night on Beacon Hill, a pony with saddle and bridle, marked 2 on right shoulder. Finder please return to 31 Second street.

**FOR SALE**—Gentleman who is leaving for the Old Country has a city lot, 61 x 120, which can be bought very cheap for cash. Address S. J. Times office. Oct 19-21

**TO LET**—Three 5-roomed cottages on Centre Road, Spring Ridge, \$5 per month. Apply 5 Centre Road. Oct 19-21

**LOST**—On Saturday, gold ring with carbuncle stone. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

**GOLF BALLS AND BOXING GLOVES**. A new stock just received by Henry Short & Sons, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas St.

**FOR A DWELLING**, store or office call at 40 Government street. Oct 19-21

**LOST**—A soul's tooth brooch, two weeks ago Sunday, with name Gortrude in centre. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office. Oct 19-21

**A CONCERT** will be given in South Park School on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, for benefit of School Football and Library funds. Mayor Redfern in the chair. Admission 25 cents.

**GOLF; GOLF JUST RECEIVED**, a large supply of Silvertown Golf Balls and Forgan Clubs at J. Barnesley & Co., 119 Government street.

**FOR RENT**—A charmingly situated two story residence on the Esquimalt road, containing 14 rooms and modern conveniences, lately occupied by G. G. Gillette, Esq. For further particulars apply Lowenberg, Harris & Co.

**SECOND HAND GUNS** bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 27 Johnson street. Oct 19-21

**45.00**—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Gossel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 82.

**VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD**, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 146. A. C. Howe. Oct 19-21

**BAKER & COLSTON** (LATE G. GAWLEY & CO.) Woodard Avenue, Belleville. Oct 19-21

**Double Screened Alexandra Coal** . . . . 35.00 ton. Do. Sack or Lump, Wellington 6.00 ton. First Quality Dry Cordwood . . . . . 3.25 cord

**Full weight and measure guaranteed.** All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gawley & Co., No. 407.

**NOTICE.**

Applications will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the position of Caretaker for the Home for the Aged and Infirm. Salary, \$50 per month.

By order,  
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
C.M.C.  
Victoria, B. C.  
City Clerk's Office,  
19th October, 1897.

**ROYAL FLORAL NURSERY**  
207 Fort Street.

Extra choice lot of Dutch Bulbs, comprising Hyacinth, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Daffodils, Snowdrops, Anemones, Ranunculus, Chionodoxa, Scilla, Sparaxis, Tritella, Sisyr, Freesia.

By its latest estimate 3,000 people have been rendered homeless, many of whom are entirely destitute. It is to be hoped a liberal response will be made to this appeal.

### A REMARKABLE JOURNEY.

**Two British Travellers Return From a Trip Through Somaliland.**

**London**, Oct. 19.—Cavendish, nephew of the Duke of Devonshire, who has been exploring Somaliland, East Africa, at the head of an expedition composed of 90 Ascaris, and who with his party was reported to have been massacred by the natives, has arrived safely in London from Zanzibar, via Kikuyu, which place the expedition reached on August 5th last.

The explorer had a remarkable journey lasting less than a year, during which he traversed much of the unexplored country between Berbera and Mombasa. He and his only European companion, Lieut. Andrew, were everywhere received with cordiality.

Even Borans, so hostile to the expedition commanded by Dr. Donaldson Smith, of Philadelphia, freely supplied Cavendish with cattle and provisions.

At many of the villages Cavendish found men and women with mutilations, resulting from the ferocity of the warriors of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, and the expedition frequently begged to remain in the country to defend its inhabitants against the invaders.

**TREATY OF ARBITRATION.**

**New York**, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington City says:

Under the British Foreign Office press the negotiations in connection with a general arbitration treaty the matter will not again be taken up by this government. Neither the administration nor the British Foreign Office has during the past three months shown any disposition to expedite the matter. Department officials declare that Great Britain must be the one to revive the subject if it is to be revived at all.

It is submitted officially says that the President is still desirous of securing a treaty of arbitration with Great Britain. Mr. McKinley hoped that more interest would be taken by Great Britain than she has displayed so far.

The authorities are apparently much chagrined over England's action in the Behring sea matter, in which all the interested powers were to participate.

Had the general arbitration treaty negotiated by the Cleveland administration been approved, the controversy in regard to seals could probably be considered by such a tribunal as proposed by that committee. The country would also be pleased to have the naval forces for then he could permit the existing question to be arbitrated and point out to Canada that she was bound by the convention to take such action. Now, however, the negotiation of a general arbitration treaty might be considered by Canadians as indicative of a desire of the Salisbury government to play into the hands of the United States.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Tenders for Coal.**

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Coal," addressed to the Dominion Public Works Office, Victoria, B. C., will be received until Saturday, the 30th October, 1897, for the supply of coal required for the various Dominion public buildings in British Columbia.

Forms of tender will be supplied on application.

Department of Public Works Office,  
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 19th, 1897.  
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

### Windsor Fire Relief Fund.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions lists have been opened at the City Hall, Government Buildings, Supreme Court, Banks of B.C., B.N.A., and Montreal, the Customs House, the Province Office, the Public Schools, Times and Colonist offices in aid of the sufferers from the recent fire in Windsor, Nova Scotia, where by it is estimated 3,000 people have been rendered homeless, many of whom are entirely destitute. It is to be hoped a liberal response will be made to this appeal.

CHAS. E. REIDFERN, Mayor.

**NOTICE.**

Applications will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the position of Caretaker for the Home for the Aged and Infirm. Salary, \$50 per month.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
C.M.C.

Victoria, B. C.  
City Clerk's Office,  
19th October, 1897.

**W. DODDS, FLORIST.**

**High Life Cigarettes**

Are in Quality and Price Without  
Exception the Very Best Made.

AT H. L. SALMON'S.

## TO SHOOT LAURIER COAL MINERS WIN

**A Crank From Rimouski Comes to Ottawa With That Purpose, but Is Captured.**

**Thursday, November 25th, Fixed for Thanksgiving Day—New Senator Appointed.**

**Appeal Against Constitutionality of the Underground Exclusion Act Rejected.**

**Supreme Court Holds That It Has No Jurisdiction—Faulty Nature of the Appeal.**

**Ottawa**, Oct. 19.—A man who gave his name as Ferdinand Carrier, of Rimouski, is lying in the police station, charged with firing several shots at a party on Wellington street. He said that he came to town to shoot the premier because he could not get a job. He saw a man who looked like him and fired. It is said that one of the bullets nearly struck Alexander Powell. Carrier is thought to be insane.

The minister of public works has decided to dispense with the services of Thomas Gisborne, government telegraph superintendent, in the interests of economy and efficiency. The salary of Gisborne is \$125 per month.

General Montgomery Moore will be sworn in here to-morrow as administrator.

The date for three Quebec by-elections has not yet been finally announced. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be in Athabasca to-day and Hon. Mr. Tarte is in St. Croix. Probably the date will be fixed in a day or two.

Mr. J. Jones, secretary of the railways department, has been sent out by the deputy minister to draw up railway companies whose returns are not yet in.

At the cabinet meeting the Atlantic steamship question was discussed, but decision was deferred until more ministers are present. It looks as if the government would require the Beaver line to carry the heavy mails from St. John.

At yesterday's meeting of the cabinet, Dr. Fiset, M.P., for Rimouski, was called to the senate for the Gulf division in succession to the late Senator Robitaille. There are now three vacancies in the commons, for Temiscouata, Drummond and Arthabasca and Rimouski. The writs for the two first named will be issued in a day or two.

**FIREBIS FIRES RAGING.**

Great Damage Done to Large Sections in Pennsylvania.

**Canonsville, Pa.**, Oct. 19.—All the upper Yonkers highroads were in a blaze last night, caused by extensive mountain fires raging in a hundred places. The Yonkers fire from Canonsville to Limehouse Hill is a slope of fire and south of the town the forest fire in many years is eating up the shrubbery, endangering homes and destroying hundreds of fences and barns. Game of all kinds are fleeing into the valleys, while hunters to-day secured hundreds of squirrels and pheasants. Reports from Mill Run, Ohio, Pyle and Indian Head say the fires are worse than ever in the vicinity.

**Bridford**, Oct. 19.—The forest fire on all sides of the city is growing with increasing vigor. It is estimated that some thousands of acres have been burned over to the vicinity of Rice Brook. At Chipman five oil well rigs have been destroyed, the property of the Seneca Oil Company. The reservation between Riverside and Chipman has been fire swept. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this time.

The marshal has started for Cuba to begin the work of pacification. No money will be spared to buy off the chiefs of the insurrection, or to make their departure from the island easy, though all such proceedings will be denied officially.

The new governor general has been given full power, subject to certain instructions, a part of which has been kept secret even from most of the members of the cabinet. The reserve instructions cover all international aspects of the Cuban question, especially Spain's relations with the United States, the treatment of American citizens in strict observance of the treaties of 1869 and 1871 with the United States, respect for foreign-owned property and possible negotiations with a view to leading to the submission of the insurgents. Such negotiations, according to the time-honored precedents of Spanish civil wars, even of the peninsula, will be conducted behind the scenes if entered into.

The marshal has devoted a whole week to long interviews with the Queen Regent, Premier Sagasta and the ministers of war, of marine, of foreign affairs and of the colonies.

The government affects to consider the state of insurrection in Cuba now to be like what it was in 1878, when Marshal Campos used the same tactics, coupled with vigorous military operations, to close the first great uprising. General Blanco is likewise equipped to bring about pacification by every means possible. The military operations to be pushed on a large scale in the eastern provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe from November to April will be seconded by the underground work of the autonomists.

## PRETTY WINDSOR A MASS OF RUINS

Particulars of the Terrible Conflagration Which Wiped Out the Nova Scotia Town.

Hardly a Home Left—A Gale Fanned the Flames—Fire Department Was Helpless.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 19.—Historic Windsor, one of the most beautiful towns in the province, is a mass of ruins. For six hours, beginning shortly before 6 a.m. Sunday, the fire, fanned by a violent northwest gale, raged so fiercely that the local fire department was absolutely helpless to cope with it, and within half an hour after its discovery the mayor began to call for outside assistance. Long before noon the town had been eaten up almost completely, and the fire had spread over nearly a mile square. Of the 400 or more buildings occupying this section, nearly half a dozen scorched structures remain.

No Nova Scotia town has ever been visited by a conflagration of such dimensions. Of the 3,500 people that inhabited the place, few have homes of their own to-day. Over 3,000 have been taken by the residents of the surrounding country and neighboring towns, while the remainder of the sufferers have gone to Halifax or are sheltered in tents erected in the vacant lots by a detachment of British troops from a garrison city. The disaster is appalling in its extent.

The fire started in a barn behind the Marine block, in the heart of the business district. The high gale prevailing scattered the flames to other buildings, before the firemen had time to get at work and in a short time the showers of sparks carried in all directions had ignited a score of buildings. The occupants of the dwellings had time to hurry on some clothing and to drag some household goods into the streets, but there was not a place of safety to which anything could be removed quickly enough to save it from being destroyed or damaged.

The flames cut a clean gap from the water's edge on the business front to the forests in the rear, bounded by Ferrell Hill on the south side and by Fort Edwards on the north. During the past few years many handsome brick structures have been erected, but these were generally contiguous to old wooden buildings, and all went together before the fierce flames. The origin of the fire is somewhat mysterious.

A severe lightning storm passed over the town before the flames burst forth, and some think the barn in which the fire started may have been struck by lightning, but many strongly suspect that the conflagration originated through the carelessness of some drunken men.

When morning broke the site of Windsor was a scene of desolation, with hundreds of frantic, thinly clad and destitute men and women and children writhing back and forth through the smoky streets. The streets were periled with flying bricks and slabs which the fierce hurricane drove from the roof like thunder bolts. In the hurry and excitement horses and cattle in the stables were forgotten, and many perished in the flames or were suffocated from smoke. The ruins of the fire are still ablaze, the smoking embers having been fanned into a blaze. The heavens were lit with the flames, which cast their reflection across the river on either side as far as the eye can see. The occupants of the few houses that remain kept awake fearful that the fire would spring up again.

Relief measures were started in Halifax at an early hour, and a train load of provisions, tents, blankets, etc., arrived from the provincial capital. Aboard the train were General Montgomery Moore, Gov. Daily, Mayor Stephen and 100 men of the Royal Berkshire regiment and Royal engineers, who were brought to attend to the erection of tents and aid the relief work. The total loss is estimated at \$3,000,000. The heaviest losers are partially insured. The total insurance is calculated to be not half a million. The principal losers are:

C. H. Shaw's Marine block, \$30,000; Curry & Co., \$10,000; Shaw Bros., \$8,000; Payson's block, \$18,000; Graham's block, \$20,000; Victoria hotel, \$15,000; Blanchard block, \$22,000; C. & G. Wilson's block, \$18,000; Dimack & Armstrong, \$22,000; J. B. Shaw's block, \$21,000; C. H. Dimick's block, \$14,000; Building of Murphy & Woods, \$17,000; Commercial block, \$125,000; C. P. Shaw, \$40,000; electric light company, \$23,000; Reasoner, \$12,000; Churchill's block, \$22,000; Keith's building, \$8,000; Wilson Bros., \$20,000; Gerrish block, \$22,000; Borden's block, \$14,000; post office and customs house, \$20,000; Empire block, \$16,000; J. Lynch & Sons, \$10,000; Avon hotel, \$10,000; Somerset house, \$12,000; Gerrish hall, \$15,000; court house, \$19,000; Methodist church, \$15,000; Baptist church, \$22,000; Presbyterian church, \$17,000; Catholic church, \$4,000; Mr. Hall's residence, \$14,000; C. D. Wolfe Smith's residence, \$20,000; Windsor Foundry Company, \$12,000; C. D. Gedert & Co., \$30,000; A. E. Windsor Plaster Company, \$22,000.

Among the finer residences destroyed were those of Dr. Black, Dr. Moody, Dr. Keith, Dr. Reid, Windsor hotel, John Smith, John Lynch, Mrs. G. E. Forster, John Doran, W. O'Brien, T. P. Smith, William Christie, W. A. Smith, J. E. Graham, Mrs. J. P. Carver, R. B. Dakin, M. H. Goudge, Major Joshua Smith, J. C. Gedert and Arthur Smith.

### CANADA IN LONDON

Editor William Wants a Great Commercial Office Established.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—Editor William, writhing over his initials in the Globe, advertises to the great extension of Canada's commerce in London. The department of the interior and the department of agriculture could unite, he says,

to maintain a great commercial office that Canada could establish in the city, and each of the chief provinces should send a commissioner to act with the Dominion officials. The Maritime Provinces could perhaps unite for this purpose and appoint a single officer to take charge of the exhibits of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Ontario should send a commissioner to exhibit her minerals, fruits and agricultural products. Quebec should do likewise; and Manitoba and the Territories and British Columbia should unite with the interior department at Ottawa and set up in the heart of London a great permanent exhibition of grains, meats, minerals and fisheries of the west, in charge of men who know the west in every phase of its life and every humor of its climate.

### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Though friction is rare, it has to be remembered that the Channel Islands are governed by old Norman laws, says the London Graphic, which are utterly unlike those of the rest of the empire. At the present time, when visitors from England are exceedingly numerous, this should be borne in mind. Among the powers which do not exist in England, but are exercised in Jersey, is that of charging for the use of beaches. The English law, by which the sea beach is a highway, seems to be quite unknown, and the charge is in most cases threepence, and this is, we believe, the maximum. The exactation is not excessive, especially as in Jersey many articles, especially heavily taxed in England are duty-free. What causes trouble is the uninvited nature of the demand, and the power of summary arrest and imprisonment which accompanies it. The plain clothes policemen of the Channel Islands are also a danger, as a high-spirited man may, without being quizzed, receive recent orders from a person who presents no outward sign of authority or calling.

### A THEORY THAT FAILED.

Taking Time by the Forelock Was the Cause of Her Troubles.

"Never talk to me about 'taking time by the forelock' or any of that nonsense again," ejaculated the girl who is always in a hurry to a friend who holds serenely to be the most valuable of virtues. "If ever again I try to get anywhere before too late, I hope I'll have just another time as I did to-day. Tell you about it, indeed! Why else do you suppose I would have come to see you? If I hadn't followed you, you know, I shouldn't have had such a awful time."

"You begin with 'I obeyed your suggestion and got up at 5 o'clock. Talk of early rising adding to one's chances of success! It made me so sleepy that I was positively cross by breakfast time, and as for studying, all I could do was to wonder when in the world that tardy meal would be ready and whether there'd be enough of it when it did come, and I've had a headache all day from eating too much."

"Then I got to the station—town—no, I didn't hurry, I dawdled, as you said, but I got there long before any one else, just the same. Waited around in idleness for an hour or two, missed all the good bargains, because I hadn't stopped to read the morning papers, and never saw a single person I wanted to. I suppose they were not up. When I got home, I found that some of the dwellings had time to hurry on some clothing and to drag some household goods into the streets, but there was not a place of safety to which anything could be removed quickly enough to save it from being destroyed or damaged."

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## CONVENTION OF WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

Delegates from the Four Corners of the Earth Assembled at Toronto for the Opening.

Programme To Be Followed During the Various Days—Mass Meeting at Massey Hall.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—To White Ribboners the convention of the world's W.C.T.U. beginning here Saturday and ending October 26, is a gathering of great importance. For Canadian members it is a double event. Practically it commences to-morrow with a convention of the Dominion W.C.T.U., which will be attended by a large number of the delegates to the greater convention which follows.

The Dominion convention will open tomorrow, continuing in session through Thursday and Friday. On Thursday

the first grand mass meeting of

the gathering will be held in Massey hall, when the great W.C.T.U. leaders, Miss Francis Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, will address the audience.

Friday evening, when the Dominion convention closes its work, will be devoted to the welcome banquet. This is to be given in Horticultural hall, and promises to be an impressive event. Miss Willard, will preside, and addresses of welcome will be held in Massey Hall.

The chief officers of the convention are: Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill., president; Lady Henry Somerset, Leaburgh, England, vice-president; Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Devonshire, England, secretary; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., assistant secretary; and Mrs. Mary Sander, Danville, Que., treasurer.

Among the most prominent delegates from the United States will be: Mrs. J. Bailey, Maine, world's superintendent of peace and arbitration; Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, Chicago; Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Chicago; Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Francis J. Barnes, Staten Island, N.Y.; Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward, David City, Neb.; Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, Chicago; Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Lucy Thurman-Jackson, Mich.

The delegates from foreign lands are many. They include: Miss Layah, Boklari; Miss Kirkman, Armenia; Miss McDowell, Egypt; Mrs. Francis Griffin, Egypt; Miss Clarkem, Madagascar; and Miss Marjor. Wilks, Chile.

The first flag march will be by a squad of thirty-six girls representing Great Britain. They will carry Union Jacks and march through a number of figures to the accompaniment of old English airs by the orchestra. At the close of the march marchers and chorus will unite in singing:

Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves.

Britons never, never, never shall be slaves.

The United States finds a place in the second flag march. The marchers will carry the Stars and Stripes and march to the music of a medley of the national airs, ending with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Then the two bodies of children representing Great Britain and the United States will form in lines across the stage, facing each other. First the British flags will be raised, while the chorus and marchers sing:

God Save our Gracious Queen.

Then, at the close of the first verse, the British flags will be lowered, the American raised, and the first verse of "My country 'tis of thee,

will be sung. The second verse of each song will be sung in the same manner and at the close the two leaders will step to the front of the platform while the companies march under the united flags to the music of

Blest be the tie that binds.

Our hearts in Christian love.

There is no more inspiring sight in the world than the picture of the sturdy, smiling farmer and his wife, cheeked wife starting out to fight the battle of life.

There is no reason why all such couples should not live long, happy, healthy lives. Much depends upon the wife herself, to some extent, she must be a jock of all trades. Her husband must be a little of a blacksmith and a little of a harness maker and a little of a veterinary surgeon as well as a farmer. It is the same with the wife. It is a long way to town, and she must have a handy man at home. It is possible to make the first physician and the farmer's wife should be able to see that every member of the family is kept in good health.

If the young farmer's wife is wise, when her husband shows that he is out of sorts, when he is suffering from biliousness or torpidity of the liver or indigestion, she will not permit him to neglect these diseases, but will call him at hand and Dr. Pierce's Great Medical Discovery.

Great medical science is not a cure-all, but as most diseases have their inception in a torpid liver or a disordered digestion, it is a cure for a great many of them. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It cures all marital troubles and rheumatism. Medicine dealers sell it, and keep nothing else "just as it is."

The farmer's wife may frequently have the life of her husband or that of one of her children by owning a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It tells how to treat all the ordinary ills of life and how to care for serious accident cases while awaiting the arrival of a physician. It contains 1,000 pages. It used to cost \$1 a copy, but is now for 25 cents. For a paper-covered copy, send it one cent stamp to cover postage and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth binding, 50 cents.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and biliousness. They regulate and invigorate, stomach, liver and bowels. Home druggists do not recommend something else as "just as good."

The World's W. C. T. U. will be in

## First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cure has been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, oedema, rheumatism, neuralgia, calcarious, nervousness that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

## Always

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## BONANZA'S RICHES

Joaquin Miller Tells of the Golden Hoards He Saw in the Miners' Cabins.

Conditions That Seem to Favor Hydraulicing—Recent Discovery of Bench Claims.

(San Francisco Examiner.)

Bonanza Gulch (Klondike Mines), Aug. 18, 1897.—At 3 o'clock in the morning, full dawn, booted in rubbers reaching above the knees, with a change for the feet of Indian footgear, and many pairs of socks and some supplies, we pushed out through the marsh that lies back of Dawson for the mines. Descending we crossed the ferry and in half an hour were in the mines of Bonanza creek. The clatter and ring of axes greeted the ear. The last official surveyor's stake was marked "No. 40, below 500 feet."

It is best right here to explain that claims are often incidental and are known by numbers, and they are all either below or above the discovered claim. By a little calculation you can tell just how far up the Bonanza you must go to where gold was first discovered in such tremendous quantities. It is just ninety-six times 500 feet.

The first man we addressed was Mr. Hill, No. 81. He is an old Californian, now settled on a farm at Washington. He has built a pretty cabin, and is washing out some gold in the foot ground of a bar of his claim, which is here more than a thousand feet wide, but he has no idea except from other claims how deep it is, as he has gone down only three feet. He told us he gets as high as 50 cents to the pan. I tried two pans at his request. The first pan I got next to nothing. The second pan about 5 cents.

The next claim we found open—in fact, the first that we found open fairly in the old-fashioned California way—was No. 53. This is owned by Frank Swanson, a bright young Swede, who came here from Wyoming. He has a big wheel to drive his cut, has two strings of sluices, runs eighteen men day and night, and pays \$15 per day. This is the uniform wages. He would not sell here, but offered us a quarter interest in a claim on El Dorado for \$20,000. He is going outside as far as Chicago soon to bring in machinery to work hydraulic on the hillside or bench claims that he has on the sides or banks of his famous creek or Bonanza gulch claims.

Quite enough has been published outside about the big yield of No. 53. The big clean-up reads too much like a catalogue. We must give our attention to something new. A recently discovered hill claim is almost entirely new. The discoverer of bench claims has dated back only about thirty or forty days, and while it is a "big thing," has been quite overshadowed by the big clean-ups in the creek.

The bench claim begins where the side line or bank of the creek claim ends and runs back up the hill. They are only 100 feet square. Some of them are surprisingly rich, and in some places they reach 500 feet, or rather five claims deep straight up the hill to an end at the top of the low sloping hill in places.

A California miner will see at once the tremendous possibilities here in the hydraulic. The whole hillside here will be washed down—they quartz mines. Frank Swanson, of No. 53, Bonanza Gulch, told us all about the new discoveries known as bench claims. He led us up to the side of his upper gulch claims, where a man was "rocking" on the edge of the creek.

Ten feet up the bluff, or steep bank, was a hole not bigger than a big bowl. This claim on the hillside had only been discovered two days. Swanson asked him to show what he had in his can. The can was almost one-third full of gold-dust, the result of that morning's work. From what I could learn, about \$1,000 had been taken out of that hole in the bank since the discovery, just half a week before.

We found Hugh F. Beckett at his cabin on a fraction, Fraction A it is called. Lots of fractions in these mines have been made by miners claiming a bigger slice than the official surveyor finds due them. Beckett showed us the first Sulphur creek gold we had seen.

But this gold shown us by Mr. Beckett of Fraction A is most important. It is a rich sort; looks like bird shot, and is very rich and heavy. He panned it out with his own hand on the 7th of August. He got from 5 cents to \$1 and sunk down only eighteen inches. His claim is No. 7, on Sulphur, and was recorded on the 9th of August.

Perhaps the most important find, more important even than the finding of bench or hill claims, is the discovery, newly made, that the gulches or tributaries to Bonanza are rich, richer, if possible, than the main streams. Let us look in upon the only one yet fairly opened. This is named Skookum, named after Skookum, one of the fortunate Indians mentioned. He told a man that the gulch looked as if it might hold gold. The man opened the gulch, took out all he wanted, and then sold it to Mr. Ferguson and wife for \$26,000.

Mr. Ferguson is a Canadian by birth and an American by adoption. His brave little wife is an Austrian. I call her brave advisedly. Last spring they rowed their boat, loaded with twenty-two hundred pounds, more than 100 miles up Stewart river and then went sixty miles up the McQuesten river.

But to get on with the Skookum Gulch. Mr. Ferguson laid out some large, heavy bags ready to be sent to Dawson, and Mrs. Ferguson spread out plate after plate of "burgess," the largest weighing a little short of 200 pounds, till the table was literally covered with plates and pans and bags of gold. They wish to show any more than that they showed us they will have to build a bigger table.

This gold is all coarse, quite distinct from any other gold found in the country. It is a safe guess that they will follow this gulch up till they find such

a pocket as has never been heard of. These are not the first miners here who have laid before us such heaps of gold, but this is news, and we must omit the items heard of before to insert the facts about a side gulch on Bonanza.

El Dorado Gulch (Klondike Mines, Dominion of Canada), Aug. 21, 1897. After breakfast we were soon on our way from claim to claim in the El Dorado gulch.

No. 12, or rather half of No. 12, is owned by Captain Ellis, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Captain Ellis has a pretty garden in his dooryard. His cabin rises to the dignity of a cottage—the neatest and prettiest thing of the sort in the Klondike mines. He has all the comforts and many of the luxuries; and why not? His claim is as orderly and neatly arranged as the deck and machinery of a ship. He is spoken of as the ablest miner in the gulch. His pleasure is in the science, and it is truly a science of working a claim with the least friction and the greatest results. Results? Well, this, I should say, is the star claim in the Klondike mines. Better for judgment and great results.

Captain Ellis has spent years in place mining in Mexico, Oregon and elsewhere, and knows his work perfectly. He has a good claim, and is well off.

His ground really looked to be half gold as he dug it up where the men were shoveling up, using two benches from

and a foolish one. He is a handsome, dashing young fellow of Latin blood, and glories in the name of Swiftwater Bill. No, he would not give us his real name. Has friends outside, and wants to turn up with a million at his back some day and surprise them. Of course, he may be exact and true in his account, but it will do no harm to him to let the telegrams say, "The story lacks confirmation."

No. 14, 15 and 16 and so on are being worked, and are as fabulously rich as that of Captain Ellis, or even as the wild account of handsome and dashing Swiftwater Bill.

No. 11 is owned and worked by Fred Bresser and Tom Blake. They were cleaning and weighing the gold taken from their claim the last few days. A five-gallon oil-can that had been cut in two stood on the floor nearly full. A tomato can heaped up stood on the desk, or rather inside the open desk by the scales. A big tin blower used for cleaning and holding gold, and hammered out roughly from the other end of that oil can, was on the floor nearly full. A glass pickle jar stood in the open desk, full of nuggets, the largest weighing six and a half ounces. Tom Blake pushed them out on the floor, saying, "Help yourselves boys."

At the bottom of the hill were parking and another man drew a gold jar out from under a bush. He did not lift it. That would have been hard work. Mr. Blake said that they had nothing for sale,

coat of moss one foot in thickness, with which nature has endowed this entire Arctic region, and this lets in the hot sun these hot days and thaws the ground for several feet, so that it will be in fine condition for groundsluicing. A good many, all up and down, will groundsluice, and so, hereafter, get their gold at half the cost.

"That \$130,000 cost us fully \$30,000 to get it out, if we count our own work at ruling prices and our supplies at store rates, and we do not like to waste it that way," said one of the brothers.

These four fortunate brothers are not all on the ground, only the youngest one, and he stays and rests late, leaving the bother of direction to his head man, Mr. Davis, who is reckoned a very able miner. You see his post is one of great importance. An inexperienced or importuned man might easily waste a small fortune in a few days here.

They built great fires every night and heated by the light, throwing dirt that had been thawed out before by the light of these great fires. The cost of wood alone would be enormous. To form some idea of the fires, I may mention that I heard Mr. Berry and a man with a horse, talking about a contract to bring down a thousand cords of wood from the hillsides. The man asked \$50 a day for himself.

In this Berry claim I see big logs lie deep in the ground, almost in the bedrock. Mr. Berry picked up a bone, not petrified, but still a bone, down

"lay" to some Californian. They get one-third the gold taken out, and have three years in which to operate, as they please to work. This No. 2 on El Dorado drifted some last winter, a space that looks no larger than one of my cottages yielding \$6,000. If you care to calculate what a claim 500 feet long, with a pay streak 100 feet wide, would yield at this rate, you can approximate the amount the Californian who has the lease of No. 2 will take out, but at the same time you must bear in mind that thus far it has taken about \$1 to every \$4 to take the gold out, and that these men pay this cost, and even then only get one-third. Still, this is counted a great thing for them. The cost of living, and of course of labor, will be less than half what it now is.

No. 3, El Dorado, is the claim in which gold was first discovered in good prospect—\$2.50 to the pan. It is told that the discoverers were of the Che Carco class. Che Carco is good Chinko or jargon Indian, and simply means Che-new, and Carco—comer. That is, new-comer. It is universal in use here. The Colorado term "tenderfoot" is obsolete.

I may mention that the Alex. McDonald claim, No. 30, cleaned up in one run, about 1,200 pounds, was the third largest that has been; but this is old news now. They took out the third largest piece ever found in these mines. The claim that has given the biggest piece of all—nearly \$600—lies six claims

## WILL SUE COMPANY

The Cleveland's Passengers Are Very Angry—Had a Very Hard Trip.

One of them Who Left on October 5 Gives a List of the Grievances of the Passengers.

Seattle, Oct. 18.—The North American Transportation & Trading Company is confronted with the probability of a suit on the part of several passengers who went up on the second trip of the Cleveland for a return of their passage money. The men who threatened to bring suit returned from St. Michaels on the Danube, which got into Victoria Saturday night, and came to this city on the Kingston yesterday afternoon. They are very angry about their complaint against the company, and they say they will fight the matter to the bitter end. One of them told in graphic language to a reporter to-day the story of their alleged wrongs. He said:

"We left Seattle for St. Michaels on the Cleveland on August 5. The understanding was that when we arrived at St. Michaels we were to take the steamer Charles H. Hamilton at that point for Dawson. We found when we arrived, however, that the Hamilton had left the night before, and we were forced to wait two weeks for the arrival of the John G. Henry. We took this boat, but it was not very long before the fact developed that it was practically impossible for us to reach Dawson City this winter. Before we reached Minook we met the Hamilton coming back, having given up the hope of getting to Dawson.

"When we reached Minook the captain of the Henry offered to sell us sufficient provisions to last us all winter—at Dawson prices—and to leave us there for the winter, promising to transport us to Dawson as soon as the ice broke next spring. Previous to our leaving St. Michaels the company had refused to sell us provisions, stating that there was plenty of grub at Dawson. We knew this wasn't so, but we could not budge the determination of the company. Well, several of the passengers accepted the captain's offer at Minook, and the boat proceeded on its way. When we arrived at Fort Yukon we were summarily ordered to leave the boat, and the same order that had been made at Minook was renewed. All but about twenty of the passengers accepted it. I was one of those who refused.

"We were all ordered off the boat until she had a chance to unload, but our twenty refused to go. Then our baggage was thrown off on the bank and laid there for several hours in the mud. We then put it back on the boat ourselves and informed the captain that it would be removed only over our dead bodies. That same day the river steamer Weare, having on board President Weare of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, came up the river. Mr. Weare agreed to permit the Henry to carry our party back to St. Michaels without charge, but as to carrying us back to Seattle he would make no agreement, saying that Manager Hamilton would be at St. Michaels when we arrived there, and that we could attempt to make some arrangement with him. When we arrived at St. Michaels and asked Hamilton to transport us back to Seattle free of charge, that gentleman simply laughed at us. We then made a demand for the return of our passage money, which was refused. I am certain that the matter will be carried into the courts and a final test of the case made there.

"Now, I want to tell you something of the cause of this famine at Dawson. The main cause of it is the fact that the transportation companies have carried in whiskey in preference to food, because there was two dollars to one more profit in the former than in the latter. Why, the last steamer which reached Dawson—the Marguerite—carried 30 tons of whiskey and less than one ton of grub. When she got stuck on a bar at Fort Yukon, positive orders were given that not a barrel of that whiskey be unloaded, but if it became necessary to lighten the boat that the grub be put ashore. Such things as that are what have caused a shortage of grub at Dawson City."

CARTER'S  
LITTLE LIVER  
PILLS.



## CURE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, diarrhea and preventing this annoying complaint, while stimulating the liver and purifying the blood. Even if they only cured

## SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, diarrhea and preventing this annoying complaint, while stimulating the liver and purifying the blood. Even if they only cured

## HEAD

ache they would be almost precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but especially their goodness does not end there. They are equally valuable in the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c., &c. They will not be willing to do with or them, but after all such bad

## ACHE

in the cure of many diseases have proven to be most great benefit. Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, diarrhea and preventing this annoying complaint, while stimulating the liver and purifying the blood. Even if they only cured

headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, diarrhea and preventing this annoying complaint, while stimulating the liver and purifying the blood. Even if they only cured

## JACK CANUCK HAS OUTGROWN THESE CLOTHES.

"Contrasting the position Canada holds to-day with that of a year ago, one cannot help but realize with considerable pride that we have made an immense stride toward the goal of nationhood."—Belleisle Ontario.

the bedrock to reach the sluiceboxes; but it did not pan out as well as it looked. He panned out three pans, and the three pans weighed only a little more than \$1,000. Up in No. 30 they got an even \$1,000 in a single pan last March. Still, Captain Ellis is not finding fast with his results.

He works eighteen men, runs night and day, and averages right along a little more than \$10,000 every twenty-four hours.

I left California because I could not make enough to keep my family right down there. The man's voice was husky, and he was looking away out the door.

Putting himself together he got up and said cheerily, "But I am all right now; could clean up to-morrow with a cold quarter of a million. Want to see some gold? Look here."

He got down on his knees and drew a long bar out by the end with both hands, then another and another, three bars, weighing about fifty pounds each, gold in canteens, boxes, oyster cans, and all sorts of cans. He pulled out a quart of nuggets.

"Help yourself. What you want to take gold not to take gold when it is to be had for picking up."

What a strange, strong, quiet Count of Monte Cristo is this Captain Ellis, of Santa Barbara, California.

No. 13 is owned in part by Skiff Whitehill, the Humboldt man who owns No. 1, as we have seen. His partner in

is a character. A famous character

nothing but "dust." They worked deep into the bedrock. "It will take five years after this year to get the best of it. Then we will quit."

The next claim above No. 3 is a fraction "A." It is owned by the Bounds Brothers. They were building a new cabin. Some hewing down the notches; some laying moss for the chinks. They do not use clay or mud here, as in other countries, for cabins, only moss. Mr. Bounds and his brother were bringing in cattle for Circle City, 300 miles below here, and got winter bound.

"The luckiest thing that ever happened to us was that misfortune," laughed Bounds. "We got this fraction, took out more gold than any bank in Tacoma can brag of, and have got about \$20,000 more in sight. We are going to drift this winter and work out the whole fraction, as we are cattlemen, and like it better than mining. Besides, Mrs. Bounds wants to get back to Tacoma."

The next claims above the Bounds fraction, that is, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, are the famous Berry claims. Enough has been said the world over about these claims, and the big-hearted Fresno boys who were fortunate enough to open them. They drifted all winter, worked like leavers building cabins, and at the same time taking out \$130,000, which was the first to wake up the congested surface world. They are sluicing now old California fashion—two strings of sluices in a twenty-five foot cut.

"Help yourself. What you want to take gold not to take gold when it is to be had for picking up."

What a strange, strong, quiet Count of Monte Cristo is this Captain Ellis, of Santa Barbara, California.

No. 13 is owned in part by Skiff Whitehill, the Humboldt man who owns No. 1, as we have seen. His partner in

is a character. A famous character

nothing but "dust." They worked deep into the bedrock, and it was speckled with gold.

You pick up mastodon teeth in the bedrock, twenty-five feet under the frozen earth. A man has sent me the bone of a buffalo, found several feet below, underground, and I have secured a piece of wood and bark, taken from twenty feet under the icy earth that I am almost certain part of a palm tree. It goes to Smithsonian, if it does not fall to pieces from exposure.

The whole hillside are staked out, far and near. You see "rockers" all along.

These "rockers" and the old Georgia "rockers" and the first "rockers" of California, made of an old hollowed tree.

They are longer and bigger than the modern California and Montana "rockers."

Mr. Lancaster was the discoverer here and is "rocking" out about \$50 a day.

No. 7 first claim is owned by Fred Hutchinson, Lamb and three others.

Three men drifted here a little last winter and took out \$30,000. The claim is deep, and will be all drifted. They are waiting for winter. They can afford it.

No. 8 is in the hands of Mr. Winter, who once owned a dairy near Oakland, California. There are others with him, and they have the claim on a "lay"—half that comes out. One gets tired of setting down these big figures, and may be you of reading them, and some may say these men exaggerate. I do not think so.

We found the proprietor on the ground of No. 2. This claim has been let on a

# The Daily Times.

Published every day except Sunday, by the

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W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.

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THE WINDSOR CALAMITY.

It has been commented upon frequently before and is receiving abundant notice again that almost every autumn some portion of the country suffers severely from devastating fires. The second established this fall is a most melancholy one for the eastern provinces of the Dominion. Two terrible conflagrations in quick succession have swept over some of the fairest regions in Ontario and the maritime provinces. We have scarcely had time to reckon up the gloomy damage-roll of the Ottawa Valley fire when the flourishing town of Windsor, Nova Scotia, is swept almost out of existence, and three thousand people are left homeless, with the severe winter of the east rapidly approaching. Damage to the extent of \$5,000,000 has been done; many persons have lost all they possessed, and an urgent call for help has been sent forth to the Dominion. We are confident that British Columbia, although the farthest of all from the scene of this lamentable disaster, will not be less keenly touched by the tale of suffering, or be less ready to give of her abundance than the provinces nearest Nova Scotia. Need we remind our readers that "he gives twice who gives quickly?" This is a case where aid must be prompt, and we suggest that all subscriptions to the relief fund be collected without delay and telegraphed to Windsor as fast as received. The Times will gladly receive contributions to the fund and undertake to see that there is no delay in transmission to the relief committee in Windsor.

"FOOLS AND BAIRNS," ETC.

How far, O Colonist, wilt thou abuse the patience of the public? Are there no limits to the confidence which the morning paper has in the gullibility of the people of this province? Has its irrational championing of the dishonorable and discredited World not gone quite far enough? How much more of such cheap and flimsy sophistry as that which the Colonist publishes this morning under the heading, "The Westminster Platform," is the long-suffering public to endure? Well may the World exclaim: "Heaven deliver us from our special pleader, for he is making an awful mull of this business." He is indeed. It is something below mediocrity striving to solve a problem worthy of the wits of genius. The Colonist can never hope by such paltry arguments (if we do not prostitute the word to describe the petty attempts of the Colonist to straighten out a hopelessly crooked matter) to prove that black is white, and that a lie can be a lie and still the truth, unless it can finds minds as illogical and as simple as its own. Is the Colonist ambitious to emulate Archishop Whately's famous feat of argumentation? Whately, by all the laws of logic, and all the subtleties of rhetoric, proved pretty conclusively that no such person as Napoleon Bonaparte ever existed; the Colonist, with no theoric and less logic, attempts to give a semblance of plausibility to the mean conduct of the World in publishing erroneous information about the Westminster platform. But far cleverer plodders than the Colonist have signally failed in attempting to prove that a man or a newspaper can be guilty of base deceit and yet retain his or its own respect and the respect and confidence of his or its colleagues. The Colonist's plea ends in the *reductio ad absurdum*—a solemn pledge of honor may be honorably broken. That is the World's unenviable position before the people of British Columbia to-day; yet the Colonist, with extraordinarily poor discrimination, has accepted a brief (was there a fat retaining fee attached, we wonder, although, to be sure, where could it come from?) to defend the indefensible, through thick, through thin, by hook or by crook. A criminal whose guilt is so patent to all as that of the World requires something else than defense. The Colonist is simply trying in a very impudent fashion to gull the public, who know the facts now quite as well as the Colonist. The public may grow tired and kick. Let the Colonist beware. The Island entitles gently remarks that the Colonist should have waited until the platform was published before commenting on it, as there was danger of misleading the public. But the Colonist's game was not to be played that way; what it wanted to do was to mislead the public. The Colonist and the World have deliberately and with premeditation misled the public

and are now misleading them in this matter. We warn all persons who want to know the facts regarding the Westminster Convention not to trust to the Colonist and World accounts of it, for they are intentionally false and calculated to mislead. Those papers sacrificed everything to get a blow at the Liberal party; that blow is now recoil upon them with redoubled force. Of late the Colonist has been carrying on in a way that makes those who know best its limitations and qualifications tremble for its mental apparatus. Not content with arrogating to itself with comic coquetry the function of literary critic, arbiter of style and director-general of the use of words for the province (by Royal Letters patent, doubtless,) it now dashes in where angels really fear to tread, and in the same article in which it bashes the defence of the World's knavery, gives its high imperious dictum upon the duties of newspaper correspondents and upon newspaper ethics generally. But this is really too much for our gravity; the Colonist should learn to distinguish between opera bouffe and common sense, but we fear its case is past redemption when it can perpetrate such absurdities.

General Blanco's appointment as captain-general of the Spanish forces now operating against the Cuban patriots, in succession to that most-abused man of modern times, General Weyler, has caused forth a perfect deluge of bitter articles in the American press. The world of all shades of politics teem with fierce denunciations of the Spanish policy and demands that the American government shall interfere. A settlement of the dispute sees further off than ever.

NEED KLONDIKERS STARVE?

To the Editor: This question to most of us who enjoy a good bed and three good meals a day and who seldom, if ever, have been brought face to face with hunger and short rations, has hardly any other than a commercial aspect; yet, to our friends in the frozen, ice-bound north, it is the all-important question. And judging from the statements which have from time to time appeared in the press, many, no doubt, believe it absolutely impossible to ship supplies to Dawson during the winter months. This is not so. That the difficulties are many and the dangers great in a winter journey to the Klondike is most true, yet it can be made, without the sacrifice of a human life, possibly without the loss of a horse.

We say, and say truly, that "God helps those who help themselves," yet the men who now are on the Klondike evidently can't do anything towards helping themselves.

To my mind, the only way of solving the gloomy prospect of hunger amid plenty—for it is agreed by all that gold is most plentiful on the Yukon—is by commercial enterprise. Permit me to draw your and your many readers' attention to a case in point, very similar to the Yukon problem now pressing for solution. In the year 1867 the crops in the north of Europe were completely destroyed; no farm products of any kind outside of meat and hay were saved. A dire calamity threatened my native town, a city of somewhat over 6,000 inhabitants. Hundreds of families from the frost-ruined districts flocked to the city in search of food. As soon as it was known that the crop was ruined, business enterprise, ever alive to public wants, ordered from abroad two shiploads of flour; but, as misfortune would come singly, both ships were wrecked in the Gulf of Bothnia, and the flour that was so badly needed and anxiously expected never came. The situation was most serious. Navigation cut off by ice, no railway within three hundred miles, and no bread in the city; yet commercial enterprise solved the problem. Hundreds of teams were busy all winter hauling flour from the railway terminus to the famine-stricken districts, under conditions, except as to mounting, very similar to the Yukon of to-day.

Winter travel, with horse and sleigh, are most common in the north of Norway, Sweden, Lapland or Russia; yet very few ever perish from the bitter cold and penetrating winds so prevalent in these high latitudes. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, as far as climatic conditions and winter travel are concerned, a winter trip to the Klondike, properly equipped and with a carefully selected crew, can readily be made. Whether the game is worth the candle I leave for our business men to say.

WALTER ROOS.

Nanaimo, Oct. 15.

A Toronto Lady Deceived.

She Bought a Dye That Was Not True To Name.

A lady living on Church street, Toronto, quite recently visited one of the city stores and bought a package of Cardinal Dyes to color a small dress. She relates her experience as follows:

"I bought a packet of Cardinal Dye at a certain store here for the purpose of dyeing a cream wool dress for my little girl. I used it according to the printed directions, and was quite disappointed with my job. I got such a muddy and undecided color that I was forced to dye it a dark color in order to save the dress. My failure was due to the fact that I was talked into buying a common make of dye, instead of the Diamond, that I had always used before. You may rest assured that I shall always use the Diamond Dyes in the future, as I know from experience they are the best. The storekeeper who sold me the common dye has certainly lost my trade, as I feel he knowingly deceived me."

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Wm. Banchley, New Westminster, has been pronounced incurable from what is supposed to be heart disease. He had become so weak that he was not only unable to work, but hardly able to walk from one room to another. A short time ago he began to take Kickapoos Indian Sagwa. He has now resumed work, and is rapidly recovering. Kickapoos Indian Sagwa has cured thousands. If you suffer from a disordered stomach, liver or kidneys, rheumatism, catarrh, dropsy, or any disease arising from disordered blood, stomach, liver or kidneys, it will cure you. Sold by all druggists.

You would do well to see Weller Bros.' stock of table linens, napkins, towels, etc. They have a complete stock in that line.

"Conversations," has just run up against Buddhism per se and he feels in every bone that it is not a mild-thing at all. Mr. Landor attempted to enter Lhasa, the capital of Thibet and residence of the grand Lama. Visitors are not encouraged there, and Mr. Landor was seized and condemned to death. The Lama commuted the sentence to torture and Mr. Landor was stretched on the rack for an hour or two before being sent home.

October's own blustering self has come down upon us at last. The song of the wind, the "nipping and the eager air," the chilly, driving rain, the whirling leaves and the general bleakness over landscape and sea this morning, all betokened the early coming of winter. The October brewings are in vat, and there is something brewing for the Turner government that will reach maturity at an early date.

General Blanco's appointment as captain-general of the Spanish forces now operating against the Cuban patriots, in succession to that most-abused man of modern times, General Weyler, has caused forth a perfect deluge of bitter articles in the American press. The world of all shades of politics teem with fierce denunciations of the Spanish policy and demands that the American government shall interfere. A settlement of the dispute sees further off than ever.

THE AGITATOR'S OFFICE.

In the Westminster, of Toronto, a non-partisan paper, we find an article on "The Office of an Agitator," which contains paragraphs very well deserving of study by students of the provincial situation. For absolute rule has been thrown off, agitation has become the life of the state. The restless reformer who goes about with a determination to root out gibbons, and to stir up public opinion in favor of his project, is an agitator who earns the gratitude of the community. He may disturb our serenity; we may often wish he would leave us alone; he arrives with his warning, perhaps, when we had arranged a quiet, never-soothing sleep. But, in the main, when the conditions that govern society are considered, every thoughtful person knows that we owe much to those who are energetic in promoting salutary movements and who organize in order to carry them out."

The article proceeds at some length to set out the value of agitation, and to insist upon the fact that it is one of the safeguards of popular liberty. Our experience in British Columbia may be cited in proof of this. Scattered over a wide territory, and absorbed in the work of making homes in it, the people of this province for many years allowed their political rights to be trampled upon, but interest in them; for the temporary excitement of election times was more a matter of persons than policies. The land monopolist was putting in his work, and a protest was raised now and then, but no answer came back from the people until the "redistribution" outrage of 1890 touched the quick; and gave the "agitator" his opportunity. From that day to this, steady work in the house, in the press, on the platform, has been done to rouse public opinion and direct the forces against the abuses of power and place which have disgraced the government of the country; and every one who has eyes to see has the result before him in the condemnation of the government which is almost unanimous throughout the country. Columbian.

VICTOR EMANUEL AS A HUSBAND.

Strange Relations With His Wife of the "Regaladonna."

A curious account of Victor Emmanuel's married life, taken from the "Autobiography of Gen. Morezio della Rocca," who recently was Senior General in the Italian army, is printed in the London Daily News.

"The wedding took place in April, 1842, and magnificent festivals were instituted on the occasion by Charles Albert. The incomparable kindness and sweetness of Maria Adelaida did a great deal to soften the manners of the court. As soon as he had made the acquaintance of his wife Victor Emmanuel loved her ardently, and the affection he bore her continued till the end. But she could not fill the life of her husband, who was entirely deprived of mental capacity, for Carlo Albert never had any, and his children, who were left in state affairs, Se Victor Emmanuel still kept his bachelor habits, and after his marriage had still more liberty than before. He created a life of his own to compensate himself for the monotony of that imposed upon him in the royal palace. He hunted and shot in the mountains and in the marshes, undertook lengthy rides and walks, and was away from home not only all the morning, but very often during the entire day. In the palace Victor Emmanuel was the Crown Prince, a loving husband, a respected son, a popular man from his home, than his natural instincts and refined tastes burst out violently, and he became a species of monstrosity of the sixteenth century, of whom he had the physical type and wore a similar costume. But he had nothing of the rudeness of manners and vulgar passions given by Dumas to his heroes. Though Victor Emmanuel was by no means proud or haughty, but rather familiar with the persons in his service, he was most jealous of his personal dignity and would not have compromised it in the least degree. His health and mind, and even his natural instincts, and refined tastes burst out violently, and he became a species of monstrosity of the sixteenth century, of whom he had the physical type and wore a similar costume. But he had nothing of the rudeness of manners and vulgar passions given by Dumas to his heroes. 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## LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Kickapoo Cough Cure, the best.

Moudlers' tools at 80 Douglas st.

FINNAN HADDIES at Jameson's 33 Fort street.

Kickapoo Indian Salve. Mystifier cures all pain and skin and cutaneous diseases.

15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap wares at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

There will be a battalion parade at the Drill Hall on Friday evening, when the general proficiency cups will be presented.

We are going to have a hot time hot time at the old shop to-day. Jackets, waterproofs, newest styles, lowest price, at Partridge's 80 Yates st.

The "Badminton," late Major House, Vancouver, under management of H. R. Stratton.

Tickets for the Jubilee Hospital Ball, which takes place on the 27th inst., can be had from any of the committee or at Challoner & Mitchell's and T. N. Hibben's.

SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught, 5c. per glass, at the Bank Exchange, the costliest, cleanest, coolest and cheapest restaurant in the city.

Resident Nova Scotians and other Maritime Provinces people are asked to meet in the Temperance Hall, Pandora ave., on Thursday evening at 8:45 o'clock, immediately at the close of the Congregational prayer meeting, to consider forwarding relief to the Windsor fire sufferers.

In response to a telegram of inquiry from W. Christie, local manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Co., the following was received:

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 19.—The whole town of Windsor is gone. At least two thousand people are homeless and will require assistance for the next six months. Victoria's kind assistance will be highly appreciated.

(Signed) ALEX. STEPHEN,

"Mayor."

During the spring the teachers and officers of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Sunday school distributed small plants of flowers of various sorts, and kinds to the children of the school. The plants have now matured and will be exhibited at a flower show to be held in the lecture hall of that church on Saturday evening next. The most successful gardeners will receive prizes. During the evening a musical programme will be presented.

Hock Taw was this morning committed for trial on the charge of forgery, it being alleged that he wrote letters and signed Nee Gee's name to them, presumably at the instigation of men who were desirous of ousting Collector Saunders and other customs officials from their positions at Port Townsend. Several witnesses were called this morning, all of whom said the writing in a letter, which a former witness had seen Hock Taw write, was in the same writing as the letters which it is alleged were forgeries. One of the witnesses was a Chinese school teacher, another an engraver. The latter swore that the stamps on the two letters were made from the same block. It is possible that an application will be made to the supreme court for bail.

William A. Gowen was yesterday committed for trial by Magistrate Macrae on the charge of stealing a number of effects belonging to Isaac Jones, his missing and presumably dead partner. Continuing his evidence yesterday afternoon J. J. Chapman, the special constable who brought the accused down to Victoria, in response to questions from the court, said that he had been sworn in for the purpose of masking the arrest. He had no warrant for the arrest nor for the subsequent detention of the accused for five days in the lock-up at Hazelton, nor for bringing him to Victoria. Mr. Gordon Hunter, for the defence, waived his cross-examination. Sergeant Langley, the last witness, identified the exhibits as those received by him from Chapman on his arrival at Victoria. There was no warrant authorizing the detention of the accused among the papers given to him by Chapman. Gowen was then arraigned, but had

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Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S  
CREAM  
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POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

nothing to say. He was therupon committed for trial. The accused elected a speedy trial and he will come up before one of the judges of the supreme court to-morrow morning.

Kickapoo Indian Oil for all aches and pain.

The most popular sauce in the world—Yorkshire Relish.

Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer, the only safe and certain remedy.

Crimson sheep skin mats, fine skins, well dyed, good value, at Weiler Bros.

We are going to have a hot time hot time at the old shop to-day. Millinery—twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other house in the city—Partridge's, Lansdowne House, 80 Yates street.

A splendid stock of sporting goods just received direct from the best factories in England and the United States, comprising shot guns, rifles, shooting coats, etc., at Henry Short & Son's, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas street.

Still another case of woolens to hand. These are from the well known firm of Mann, Byers & Co., of Glasgow, and comprise Scotch Tweeds, Serges, Worsts and Overcoatings. Our lines, which are now full, we invite you to call and examine. Walter D. Kinnaire, the cash tailor, 40 Johnson street.

During the winter a series of entertainments will be held by the Sisters of the Rebekah with the object of starting a subscription from the funds received for the establishment of an addition to the Old Men's Home of a home for aged and infirm women. The first of the series will be a dance which will be held shortly at Oddfellow's hall.

The following additional particulars have been received by the deputy minister of agriculture from Mr. Hutchinson: "The fair committee is this year presenting a very nice diploma with each award. The following additional awards have been made to British Columbia since my last: Frank Conklin, Mission Valley, Hyslop crabs, 2nd; A. R. Knox, Kelowna, Jonathian apples, 4th; J. Cartrell, Trout Creek, sweepstakes prize for the person taking most first class prizes with apples; 1st, a Canton orchard cultivator, donated by the Spokane implement Co.; value, \$45.

The provincial board of health met yesterday afternoon, when a committee was appointed to frame regulations to abate the offal nuisance and prevent its repetition. The Steveston canners, who through disregarding the rules, are held responsible for the general ill-health of the residents of Steveston, will be proceeded against. The board will urge the Dominion government to take over the Darcy Island leper station, all the members agreeing that it was the duty of the federal authorities to do this. The disposal of sewage and the pollution of rivers and streams was discussed at length, after which the board adjourned until this afternoon.

James McKay is again in jail, but this time he will be called upon to do a little manual labor. Since the beginning of the year McKay has spent most of his time at the lock-up. He would get gloriously drunk, go to jail, be fined, pay the fine, and as soon as he got out again start on another "tear." Then the magistrate started to give him short terms with the hope of reforming him. It was in vain, however, for McKay seemed to take a liking to the lock-up, where the work is easy and the food good, and he would return as often as he could. Last time he was sentenced a proviso was inserted to the effect that he should be released as soon as work could be found for him on a ship. A position was secured for him, but he declined it, preferring the jail. This time, however, he will get a taste of hard work, the charge of drunkenness having been changed to vagrancy, for which the magistrate gave him three months at the provincial jail with hard labor. McKay is a young man, but seems to prefer jail to work.

John Burkholder and William Gerrie came before Police Magistrate Macrae yesterday afternoon, charged with entering the house of Mrs. McRae at Gordon Head and stealing therefrom.

The two young men learned of the way to the Klondike, and watched the movements of Mrs. McRae. When they saw her leave the house they went in and made themselves at home. They paid several visits to the house and took souvenirs of their visits away with them each time. They were arrested on Sunday afternoon by Officers Perdue, Palmer and McKenna. When arrested Burkholder promptly "peached" on his confederate and yesterday the information laid against him was withdrawn. Gerrie came up for sentence in the provincial police court this morning and was bound over to keep the peace for one year and to appear for judgment if called upon. The magistrate was lenient owing to the recommendations made to the accused's previous good character.

Speaking of the Frawley Company, which this evening opens a two nights' engagement at the Victoria, the San Francisco Chronicle of August 24th said: "The Frawley Company played this season with the greatest success that it has known since its organization, but it is growing very natural in finish and style. That refined stamp has been maintained, and with the acting together the people and company have become more valuable. The plays are absolutely as well played as they could be by any regular New York company to-day, and the fact that it is done by our own stock company, acting in San Francisco, a large part of the year at popular prices, does not in the least impair the value of the presentation. For three months we have had at the Columbia theatre such productions as prove that novelty alone makes a great deal of the difference between high and popular priced shows. To put it frankly, the Lyceum Company of New York, when it was our here last, tenanted a very stock theatre quite inferior to any stock theatre in the country, also in the Frawley company an organization without an equal outside of New York. The season is drawing to a close; and we shall miss the always bright and tasteful productions, the agreeable people and the refined performances, for that kind of entertainment must give place to very different attractions. There are no other Frawley companies travelling around."

At the meeting of the Natural History Association, held yesterday evening, the committee having in charge the scheme for the importation of some birds reported good progress. Mr. J. H. Anderson exhibited two specimens of ferns, new forms to the province, collected by the government agent at C. M. R. Mr. W. P. Anderson, on Texada Island, One, the woodwardia radicans, is new to the Dominion. Ashdown Green, the president, reported another specimen of the sippora silenus, which, save in coloration, was identical with one in the museum. Mr. Oregon Hastings submitted a manuscript referring to the trip to and exploration of Queen Charlotte Islands in 1888 by Judge Swan, of Port Townsend, written and presented to the society by that gentleman. The manuscript, a portion of which was read yesterday evening, will probably be published in pamphlet form by the society. T. F. Paterson, B. S. of the Ontario Agricultural Society, was present at the meeting.

We have another lot of lamb's wool buggy robes and mats for children's carriages. Weiler Bros.

We are going to have a hot time hot time at the old shop to-day. Dollar bill buys 14 yards flannelette at Partridge's, Lansdowne House, 80 Yates street.

## O.C. COUGH DROPS.

4 Ounces for 10 Cents.  
40 Cents per Pound.

THEY ARE EFFECTUAL.  
TRY THEM.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST,  
H.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

For something very nice in fancy and plain dress goods, trimmings and evening gloves, go to the Stirling, 88 Yates street.

The council of the board of trade will meet on Friday at 4 o'clock to take into consideration the draft of the address to be presented to Hon. Mr. Sifton.

Sue Young, one of the Chinese girls of the Chinese Home, was married yesterday to Wong Hong by Rev. A. B. Winchester. The ceremony was performed at the Home.

Richard Plewman, of Rossland, was yesterday appointed liquidator of the O. K. Mining Company by Mr. Justice Walkem. Mr. Plewman is required to give security to the amount of \$5,000.

The Y.M.C.A. will commence their winter series of concerts on Saturday evening next. Miss Lillian L. Amson, recitationist, will contribute several recitations to the programme on that occasion.

The following promotion has been made in No. 3 Company of the Fifth Regiment, subject to the approval of the commanding officer: To be corporal, Bombardier C. H. Holzer, vice H. G. Ross, discharged.

The municipal board of health met last evening and appointed the mayor, the city health officer and the city solicitor a committee to decide what action should be taken in respect to the leper recently left on Darcy island by the Steveston authorities.

The following vocalists will assist Miss Gertrude Marrack at the concert to be given by that singer at Institute Hall on Thursday, Sept. 21st: Mrs. Watson, of San Francisco; Mr. Chas. Rievelay, late basso of the Spanish church, San Francisco; Mr. H. E. A. Robertson and Mr. J. Pilling.

A large number of sympathizing friends attended the funeral of the late Mrs. John Jasop, which took place yesterday afternoon. Rev. Canon Beavenhams conducted the funeral services, assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, both at Christ Church Cathedral and at the cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. Charles Kent, J. H. Todd, T. M. Sparrow, D. Spencer, N. Shakespeare and Thomas Hooper.

A large gathering of young people and friends of Emmanuel Baptist Church assembled last evening to listen to the very interesting and instructive lecture given by Dr. Mary McNeill on "Hygiene of the Vital Fluid of the Body." The Doctor went into the subject at some length, showing the necessity of strictly carrying out the rule laid down in the law of nature, in order to enjoy perfect health.

That dread disease, consumption, claimed another victim to-day in the person of Emeline, wife of Alexander Semple, Victoria West. Deceased, who was only 31 years of age and is a daughter of Mr. Oldershaw, and had been a sufferer for some time, and only recently returned from Kamloops, where she had gone in search of health. The funeral will take place on Friday next at 2:30 p.m. from the family residence, Edward Street, Victoria West.

Speaking of the Frawley Company, which this evening opens a two nights' engagement at the Victoria, the San Francisco Chronicle of August 24th said: "The Frawley Company played this season with the greatest success that it has known since its organization, but it is growing very natural in finish and style. That refined stamp has been maintained, and with the acting together the people and company have become more valuable. The plays are absolutely as well played as they could be by any regular New York company to-day, and the fact that it is done by our own stock company, acting in San Francisco, a large part of the year at popular prices, does not in the least impair the value of the presentation. For three months we have had at the Columbia theatre such productions as prove that novelty alone makes a great deal of the difference between high and popular priced shows. To put it frankly, the Lyceum Company of New York, when it was our here last, tenanted a very stock theatre quite inferior to any stock theatre in the country, also in the Frawley company an organization without an equal outside of New York. The season is drawing to a close; and we shall miss the always bright and tasteful productions, the agreeable people and the refined performances, for that kind of entertainment must give place to very different attractions. There are no other Frawley companies travelling around."

At the meeting of the Natural History Association, held yesterday evening, the committee having in charge the scheme for the importation of some birds reported good progress. Mr. J. H. Anderson exhibited two specimens of ferns, new forms to the province, collected by the government agent at C. M. R. Mr. W. P. Anderson, on Texada Island, One, the woodwardia radicans, is new to the Dominion. Ashdown Green, the president, reported another specimen of the sippora silenus, which, save in coloration, was identical with one in the museum. Mr. Oregon Hastings submitted a manuscript referring to the trip to and exploration of Queen Charlotte Islands in 1888 by Judge Swan, of Port Townsend, written and presented to the society by that gentleman. The manuscript, a portion of which was read yesterday evening, will probably be published in pamphlet form by the society. T. F. Paterson, B. S. of the Ontario Agricultural Society, was present at the meeting.

We have another lot of lamb's wool buggy robes and mats for children's carriages. Weiler Bros.

We are going to have a hot time hot time at the old shop to-day. Dollar bill buys 14 yards flannelette at Partridge's, Lansdowne House, 80 Yates street.

—

WITTEN IN HOT WEATHER.  
I should fancy the laundry business was about as easy as any to start.

"What makes you think so?"  
"All you have to do is to lay in a supply of starch."

"Yes?"  
"That'll starch you all right.—Cleveland Plain Dealer."

Ball heads are becoming too frequent among the middle aged. This can be prevented by the timely use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint than Carter's Little Pills are a specific for sick children, and every woman should know this. Only one pill is done. Try them.

## MACINTOSH GOODNESS

Garments to keep you warm and dry through the season of wet and cold and rain; careful folks buy now, for the demand is at the changing time. Less to pay at C. M. R. and, besides, you know that're absolute satisfaction is guaranteed you by our offer of money back at any time should goods prove unsatisfactory.

AT \$10.00.

Navy blue or brown melton macintoshes, check lining, 4 hole bone buttons; sewn and tapped seams; long buttoned capes; reinforced hems and armholes; thoroughly guaranteed waterproof.

CAMERON,

The Cash Clothier,  
55 Johnson Street.

## UNDER CROSS FIRE

Bailey Tells of His Meetings With the Wife of the Man Who Shot Him.

They Were Pretty Thick Even After Her Marriage to Cummings.

There was a big crowd at the city police court this afternoon in anticipation of something interesting coming out in Mr. Helmcken's cross-examination of Hallett Bailey, in the preliminary hearing of Thomas Cummings, charged with shooting Bailey with intent to kill. The object of the cross-examination was to show that Cummings had been provoked by Bailey's intimacy with his wife. The cross-examination was a long and tedious one; the witness, very often waiting for ten or fifteen minutes to answer the simplest questions.

In answer to Mr. Helmcken, Bailey said he met Cummings about a year ago at Mrs. Leary's, 36 Humboldt street. Mrs. Leary's two daughters and Miss Neary were there. Captain Whitley first told him of Cummings' marriage to Miss Neary in October of last year. He last saw Mrs. Cummings in June. She was on Government street. They did not speak. The fast time was seen Mrs. Cummings to be one evening between 8 and 9 o'clock at Beacon Hill. He did not know she was going away; one of the Leary girls told him that she had gone away. There had been no correspondence between them since her departure. He had received a letter from San Francisco about Mrs. Cummings' being there, but could not say who sent it. Mrs. Cummings must have dictated the letter to the person who wrote it. This was the mode of correspondence between he and Mrs. Cummings. He only received one letter in this way. Mrs. Cummings, he believed, had been living on Mission street, San Francisco. He had heard about Mrs. Cummings several times since she left. He had known her for five or six years. She was about 27 years of age. During their acquaintance he paid considerable attention to her; in fact, they were engaged to be married. After the marriage he did not see much of Mrs. Cummings.

Asked as to how long it was after the marriage before he saw Mrs. Cummings again, he said nearly half an hour, and then he said he did not care to answer the question.

Mr. Helmcken—"It is a very delicate and painful matter."

The Witness—"Yes, it is."

Magistrate Macrae thought many of the questions were irrelevant, dealing as they did with occurrences long before the shooting.

Mr. Helmcken—I am perfectly willing to bear the responsibility. These are matters that will be weighed by a jury and I am fully justified in asking the questions.

Magistrate Macrae—Do you submit that what occurred before the shooting will be accepted in law as provocation?

Mr. Helmcken—I am not here to tell what my defence will be in a higher court, but to elicit the truth. Matters touching those persons' lives are relevant to the case.

The court decided to allow the questions.

The witness having been told to answer the

## THE SEAL QUESTION.

An American View—Extinction of Herds Better Than a Law Suit.

Undoubtedly the best thing that could happen to us as regards the Behring Sea controversy would be the total disappearance of the seal herd from our territory or jurisdiction, or, better still, from the world. The poorest kind of an inheritance is to fall heir to a lawsuit, and this is what we gained when we took the Frisby Islands under our jurisdiction. We had existed 100 years as an independent nation without a seal herd and never missed them. If they were all driven off to Japan by the use of the branding iron, of which there is some fear expressed by sealing captains, we should very soon forget that we had any. They would pass out of the public mind and memory like the buffalo herd that covered the western plains 30 years ago, and we should be rid of our lawsuit at the same time.

We are reminded of our inincurrence afresh by the publication of a blue book on this subject, containing an answer by the British colonial office to the accusations embraced in Secretary Sherman's so-called "shirt-sleeves dispatch." This famous communication found a few defenders, who said that the main question was not whether the seal disappeared, but whether it was true, and every one of these defenders, so far as they fell under our notice, assumed that because it was not polite, therefore, it must be true, thus reversing the common observation of mankind, that the person who loses his temper in a dispute is usually in the wrong. We shall not say that Mr. Sherman was wrong in substance, as he certainly was in manners, but it may be affirmed that he or those who write letters for him have got something to reply to now which cannot be answered by mere vituperation.

The document before us is too long to be exhaustively treated in a single article, but the principal points may be mentioned. Mr. Sherman's first accusation was that the report of Prof. Thompson, the British expert, was purposely withheld to subserve the political exigencies of the situation. The reply to this charge is that the reasons for the delay of the report had been communicated to the United States government in a dispatch of the 27th May—that is, two months and a half before the writing of Mr. Sherman's dispatch. "These explanations" says the document, "cannot have been before Mr. Sherman when he permitted the insertion of the above quoted statement in his dispatch." Referring to the substance of the accusation which relates to the depleted condition and probable early extinction of the herd, due to pelagic sealing, it quotes from the final report of Dr. Jordan, the American expert, the opinion, derived from a careful study of all the conditions, that "the seal herd has decreased from about one-fifth of its size in 1872-74, to somewhat less than one-half of its size in 1880, and that between the seasons of 1885 and 1886 there has been a decrease of about ten per cent." In his preliminary report Prof. Jordan estimated the number of breeding females in 1880 at 600,000, and of all kinds at 1,500,000; but, continues the document:

"He has now apparently carried his comparison further back, and estimates that in 1872-74 the herd was about five times its present size. That would mean that at that period the herd numbered 700,000 breeding females and 2,500,000 seals of all grades collectively, and that Majesty's government will await with interest his explanation of the disappearance of 100,000 breeding females and 100,000 seals of all grades in the period between 1872-74 and 1880, when pelagic sealing had not begun."

Mr. Sherman is not aware that it has ever previously been admitted that there was a decrease in the herd between 1872-74 and 1880, and apparently Dr. Jordan himself was not aware of it when he wrote his preliminary report, as on page 11 of that paper he states that until 1872, and, perhaps, a few years after, the herd continued to increase. During the period 1872 to 1880 it doubtless remained practically in a state of equilibrium under the various checks acting upon it, of which the trampling of pups was the chief, the hawks were eaten, which remained stationary at about 1872 during those years, while another element of the check, whether the earlier or later views of Dr. Jordan are to be taken as expressing his final opinion, the uncertainty shows the difficulty attending the discussion of the question in consequence of the absence of any really trustworthy data on which comparisons of the size of the herd at different periods can be based, and justifies the action of His Majesty's government in refusing to be drawn into a discussion of the question until further information was acquired.

The charge against Great Britain is that pelagic sealing is the cause of the diminution of the herd, but there is the testimony of the American expert to the effect, in substance, that the numbers of the herd decreased much faster before pelagic sealing began than it has since.

Another charge in Mr. Sherman's dispatch was that Great Britain has not informed her due proportion of the patrolling fleet to enforce the regulations of the seals around, as neither country was required to furnish any vessels for that purpose, this course would have only an indirect bearing on the question, in any case, but, as a matter of fact, the British force detailed for this purpose has consisted of five or six men-of-war, against an equal number of revenue cutters furnished by the United States. A few documents add:

"Her Majesty's government also send three vessels to patrol the western coast of the Pacific to the extent of the arrangement with Russia, and, though the United States pelagic sealing equally engage in the industry on that side, and the United States have a similar arrangement in regard to it, Mr. Comptroller has never heard of any United States vessel taking part in the patrol on that side."

Touching the general principle of the freedom of the seas, the document brings to light the fact that in 1882 a United States vessel named the *Harriet* was engaged in catching for seals on the coast and in the territorial waters of Buenos Ayres; that the vessel was seized by the local authorities for violation of the rights of that country, and that the United States government landed an armed party at Soledad, liberated the crew and cargo, and declared "that the seal fishery on those coasts were in future to be free to all Americans, and that the capture of any vessel of the United States would be considered an act of piracy." This instance is made to

LIVES IN DANGER.

The Time for Action and Great Care.

Paine's Celery Compound Should Be Used This Month.

Our changeable autumn weather brings fear to the hearts of thousands of rheumatic sufferers who are unable to go to warmer climates. The present month, with its wet, cold weather and chilling northwest winds, will, without doubt, increase the agonies of those who are afflicted with acute, chronic, inflammatory and sciatic rheumatism. The uric acid in the system, which the kidneys have not removed, is poisoning the blood, causing stiff and swollen joints, twisted legs, arms, fingers and contracted cords. When it reaches the heart it generally proves fatal.

Rheumatic sufferers, why remain in agony and pain? There is a sure cure and a new life for all if the proper agency is made use of. The true agency, Paine's Celery Compound, has triumphantly met hundreds of cases far more subtle and dangerous than yours; it will surely meet your troubles. It is for you to determine this day whether you shall be free from suffering and take on a new life, or remain in a condition of helplessness and torture that may drag you to the grave at any time.

Bear in mind that Paine's Celery Compound cures all forms of rheumatism, and does the work so well that the disease never returns. Mrs. M. J. Vines, of Barrie, Ont., says:

"I am happy to say that I have taken Paine's Celery Compound with great results. I had sciatica so badly that I could not turn in bed or walk without help; and for a period of three weeks was helplessly laid up and suffered pain that at times was unbearable. I tried many medicines, but all in vain. I was afterwards recommended to try Paine's Celery Compound. I used six bottles and enjoy good health. I take great pleasure in recommending the valuable medicine that cured me."



## No. 276.

## A BY-LAW

To Authorize the Sale of Lands Within the City of Victoria Upon Which Taxes Have Been Due and in Arrear for Two Years.

Whereas, it is expedient that all lands or improvements or real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria upon which Municipal taxes have been due and in arrear for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list (in duplicate) of all the lands or improvements or real property liable under the provisions of this by-law to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and to affix thereto the seal of the Corporation and his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector with a warrant thereto annexed, under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the land or improvements or real property for sale it shall not be necessary to describe particularly the portion of the lot or section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes due, and the amount of taxes stated in the advertisement shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

2. If the taxes have not been previously collected, or if no one appears to pay the same at the time and place appointed for the sale, the Collector shall sell at public auction so much of the lands or improvements or real property as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about the sale and the collection of the taxes, selling in preference such part as he may consider best for the owner to sell first, and in offering such lands or improvements or real property for sale it shall not be necessary to describe

particularly the portion of the lot or section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes due, and the amount of taxes stated in the advertisement shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

3. If the Collector fails at such sale, or any adjournment thereof, to sell any such land or improvements or real property for the full amount of arrears of the taxes due, he shall at such sale or adjournment thereof adjourn the sale until a day to be publicly named by him not earlier than one week nor later than three months thereafter, of which adjourned sale he shall give notice by advertisement in the newspaper in which the original notice was advertised, and on such day he shall sell such lands or improvements or real property previously offered for sale for any sum he can realize. Provided that in event of the price offered for any property or parcel of land at such adjourned sale being less than the amount of arrears of taxes due in respect of such property or parcel of land, the Collector shall have power, if he thinks fit so to do, to purchase such property or parcel of land in the name of and on behalf of the said Corporation.

4. The Collector shall prepare a copy of the list of lands or improvements or real property to be sold and shall include there-in in separate columns a statement of the proportionate amount chargeable on each lot for (1) the amount of taxes unpaid up to the date of the passing of this by-law; (2) the Collector's commission, authorized by this by-law to be paid him and the cost of advertising and contingent expenses of sale, and (3) the total amount of taxes and costs for which the property is liable to be sold; and shall cause a copy of such list to be printed for a period of one month preceding the date of such intended sale in two daily newspapers published in the City of Victoria.

5. The advertisement shall contain a notice that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid he will proceed to sell the lands or improvements or real property for the taxes, on a day, at a time, and at a place named in the advertisement.

6. The Collector shall be entitled to five per centum commission upon the sums collected by him as aforesaid.

13. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1897."

Passed the Municipal Council the 26th day of September, 1897.

Considered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 27th day of September, A.D. 1897.

(L.R.)

C. E. REDFERN,  
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 27th day of September, A.D. 1897, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

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NOTICE.

## THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Evidence of Mr. Gore, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, before Mr. T. G. Rothwell.

Closely Cross-Examined by Mr. Cane and Mr. Pooley—The Proceedings in Full.

Evidence of Mr. Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and works, before Mr. T. G. Rothwell, commissioner appointed by the Dominion government to examine into and report upon the claims of certain settlers upon the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway belt, to the coal and other minerals under their land.

Mr. Gore being sworn gave evidence as follows:

By the Commissioner—My name is William Stirling Gore. I am deputy commissioner of lands and works. I have to do with the lands comprised within the belt traversed under Chap. 13, 47 Vic. B. C. Statute. I was surveyor-general when the Act was passed, but the position is practically the same as the one I now hold. I have not a complete list of the squatters referred to in Sec. 23 of the act. I have a list of those who got patents. The form of application now shown to me is signed by William Smithie, chief commissioner of lands and works, is the form upon which the Dominion government was required to issue patents to the settlers referred to, and the form of schedule shown to me is the form of schedule which accompanied that form of application. Before an application was made out a settler was required to file his certificates of pre-emption record, improvements, and purchase. The Settlement Bill did not provide any machinery for the administration of these lands by the provincial government, and the land laws of the province were therefore adopted as affording a convenient mode of dealing with the lands. Each settler or squatter referred to in Sec. 23 had therefore to obtain the certificates referred to before an application would be made for his patent. The only knowledge that the department of lands and works had of the squatters' claims was comprised in their applications for certificates of records. Verbal or informal applications may have been made to the local agents of the department for the districts in which the lands are situated, but such applications would not be considered prior to the date of the Settlement Bill, that is Chap. 14, 47 Vic., as the lands at that time were under reservation and not open to settlement. The lands were first reserved for settlement on 1st July, 1873, by order-in-council and by a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 5th July, 1873. The notice signed John Ash, Provincial Secretary, is the notice I refer to. I cannot produce the order-in-council referred to in that notice, as it is contrary to the regulations of the provincial government to allow orders to be produced except by authority of the council. It was in consequence of the order-in-council and notice of reservation published in pursuance thereof that the squatters referred to were not permitted to obtain entry for their lands between the 1st of July, 1873, and the passing of the Settlement Bill. The reservation was continued by another notice and by acts of parliament, to produce a notice of the 12th of June, 1883, in the British Columbia Gazette of the 14th of that month. There were also acts passed in 1882 with regard to the lands in question. Chap. 15 of that year is one of them. It is commonly known as the Clements Act. The lands were also reserved by an act passed in 1875, being Chap. 13 of that year. The procedure to which I have before referred as the procedure decided upon for making application for patent in these cases, was agreed upon between the then Dominion government agent, Mr. Truth, and the chief commissioner of lands and works. The squatters referred to made their first formal applications for the lands after the date of the passing of the Settlement Bill. The notice now produced, dated 7th May, 1884, signed by the chief commissioner of lands and works, and published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 15th of that month, was published in pursuance of the provisions of the Settlement Bill. The purpose of the notice was to give the squatters referred to in Sec. 23 a prior right to enter for their lands before the 1st of June, 1884, as after that date the lands were to be thrown open for entry, by actual settlers, under the provisions of the bill. I do not know whether Mr. Truth had anything to do with this notice or not. Mr. Truth was resident agent of the Dominion government at Victoria, and was in constant communication with the local government upon all Dominion matters. It was the duty of the department of the Interior at Ottawa upon receiving an application from the chief commissioner of lands and works, for the issue of patents for the lands mentioned in the schedule which accompanied the application, to issue patents for such lands in favor of the persons respectively named in the schedule. The patent in such case would be for the surface rights of the land in pursuance of the provisions of the Settlement Bill, that is Sec. 23 of that Bill or Act. I cannot say if all the squatters obtained entry for their lands before the 1st of June, 1884. I have seen the patent which was issued to the squatters by the department of the interior. I do not recollect if the form of this patent was submitted to the provincial government before any of the patents in question were issued. The title which was granted to the squatters referred to in Sec. 23 of the act was virtually the same as the title which a new settler under that act could obtain to land to be taken up under its provisions, namely, a grant of the surface rights only. I only recollect one instance where any of the squatters protested to me as to the nature of his title after the issue of his patent. This was in the case of a man named Garvin, who refused to

take or give a receipt for his patent on the ground that it did not include the coal and other minerals. Garvin subsequently took his patent. I do not know if the lands claimed by any of these squatters were assessed for taxes prior to 1884. My department has nothing to do with the collection of taxes, which is under the control of the treasury department. There may be or file in my office informal applications concerning the lands in question, which were made prior to the 7th of May, 1884. They can be traced and produced if the name of the applicant and the approximate date are given. I do not think the department of lands and works ever received a petition from or on behalf of the squatters protesting against the grant to them of the surface rights of their land only. I may have seen the form of deed which has been issued to certain of the squatters by the railway company, but I do not recollect. After the railway company obtained their grant for the whole belt, the department of lands and works ceased to administer the lands within its boundaries. The company then assumed the whole administration of such lands. The area of 86,346 acres, which is referred to in the Dominion order-in-council of the 30th of November, 1886, which is now produced, is made up from the areas of all lands within the belt which were alienated by the provincial government to the settlers under the Settlement Bill. I produce a list which I have prepared, showing the acreage within the different districts in the belt which was so granted. The respective grantees of such 86,346 acres obtained both the surface rights and under rights to their lands under their crown grants. The assumption in the order-in-council of the 30th of November, 1886, that the grantees of this area of 86,346 acres only obtained the surface rights to their lands is not correct. I have now in my office all the records from which this list of crown grants was prepared, and I will produce them for examination.

By Mr. Cane—I was surveyor-general from 1877 to 1882, when I became deputy commissioner of lands and works. The positions are practically the same. I was not in British Columbia in 1873. The evidence I have given to the commissioners with regard to matters which occurred prior to my connection with the department of lands and works is taken from my records, the statutes, and Provincial Gazette. I presume that under the laws of the province the executive council had authority to make the reservation referred to in the notice of 1st of July, 1873. Prior to the act of 1874 the law governing provincial lands was contained in the Land Act of 1870. The land act in 1873 empowers the government to make reservations in the public interest. The land act of 1874 was disallowed by the Dominion government, and did not become law. An act to amend and consolidate the laws affecting crown lands in British Columbia was passed in 1875. I do not think that the Land Act of 1870 and all proclamations therunder were repealed by Sec. 1 of the act of 1875. I cannot tell you when the notice of the 7th of May, 1884, to the squatters to make entry for their lands was first published in any other paper outside of the Gazette. That information may be obtained from files of the Colonist. I cannot say when that notice was published in the Nanaimo Free Press.

By Mr. Pooley—The squatters referred to had no legal status whatever with regard to their lands prior to the passing of the Settlement Act. They were not recognized by the government at all. I mean by the provincial government. There was an act passed in 1883, Chap. 14 of that year, with regard to the Island Railway belt. It was repealed by Chap. 14 of 1884, the provisions of which act now regulate the Island Railway lands. The Clements Bill was assented to on the 21st of April, 1882. That act contained a reservation of the lands in question. The notice of the 21st of April, 1883, signed George A. Walkem, chief commissioner of lands and works, and published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 22nd of the same month, is a notice of the reserve in question. The 86,346 acres of which I have handed to the commissioner in a list of lands which were taken up prior to the 1st July, 1873, except as to two items, that of 13,391 acres marked Indian Reserve on the list, and 7,035 acres marked Sutton's Timber Land.

By the Commissioner—The two applications which are now produced are fair samples of the forms of application which were filed with the lands department of the province prior to 1873.

**Better Than Cindyke Gold**  
In health and strength gained by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It fortifies the whole system and gives you such strength, that nervous troubles cease, and work which seemed wearisome and laborious, becomes easy and is cheerfully performed. It has done this for others. It will for you.

**HOOD'S Pills** are the best family cathartics and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

**VANCOUVER.**

Vancouver, Oct. 18.—Sir William Van Horne, president; Manager White and R. B. Angus, of the C.P.R., arrived this afternoon on the special car Saskatchewan. The party also includes E. C. Houston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal; C. C. Chipman, chief commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company; and L. A. Hamilton, C.P.R. land commissioner. The council of the board of trade present an address tomorrow morning, when a deputation of the city council will also meet the C.P.R. president and directors. They will discuss amongst other things the need of further wharfage and new terminal depot buildings, probably also the proposed new C.P.R. route to Klondike, and try to elicit the ideas of the C.P.R. as to smelting at Vancouver and in the Kootenays. The question of partial exemption of C.P.R. land and buildings from city taxation in return for improved local accommodation may also come up.

**DUNCAN.**  
Duncan, Oct. 15.—The Cowichan harvest took place at the Agricultural hall on Thursday evening. After the loaded tables, provided by the ladies of

the district, had been done ample justice an entertainment, consisting of living pictures in ten tableaux, and songs, was given. Those who took part were: Misses Carmichael, Jaynes, L. Jaynes, Livingston and Hopkinson, and Messrs. Dwyer, Wilson, Hicks-Beach, Hanks, Hall, J. Mutter, S. Hadwen and N. Musgrave in the pictures, and the singers were Mrs. Maitland, Dougall, Miss Jaynes, Miss Hadwen and Mrs. McIl.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Ex-Postmaster Sentenced—School Settlement Approved.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—J. B. Davies, ex-postmaster of Norman, Ont., has been sentenced at Rat Portage two years' imprisonment for fraudulent appropriation of public moneys.

A lad named McGregor, aged 12, was killed at Shoal Lake to-day, the team which he was driving running away and his body being crushed under heavy rollers.

Mr. C. R. Hosmer, of Montreal, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific telegraphs, is here on a trip of inspection of the company's telegraphic system. Mr. Hosmer is accompanied by Mr. Kest, of Montreal, superintendent of the Eastern division.

A prominent Roman Catholic of this city has received word from Rome that the finding of His Holiness the Pope in the matter of the separation of the church from the state would be favorable to the government's interests.

DAVID LYNCH'S QUEER WAYS.

Near the village in which my boyhood was spent lived a man who was one of the most intelligent and shrewdest of human beings. Among the sevts and conditions of men I have have come upon since, I never saw any match to him. He was a farmer and his name was Lynch—David Lynch. His house had never been painted, and the broken windows were stuffed here and there with straw and old bats. His barns were open to the winds, and his cattle and horses nearly froze in winter. His garden was full of weeds, which also choked his crops—when he had any. Everything belonging to David was musty, rusty, and down at the heel. He was always in debt, yet it never seemed to worry him. Surrounded by his own rags and ruin, he died in old age, and lies to-day in a grave without a slab to mark the spot. Still, he was a gentleman, and a good deal of a scholar. He knew a lot, but never applied it to any practical purpose. Yes, yes; a queer chap was David Lynch. And the funniest thing about him was that, although in early life he had mastered the carpenter's trade, he never nailed up the loose boards on his buildings. Why didn't he? Too lazy, you say. Well, let it go at that.

Now take the case of a totally different kind of man; who, nevertheless, failed to repair his house. The story, as he tells it, runs thus:

"For many years," he says, "I suffered from weakness and exhaustion. I always felt tired and languid. I had but little energy. I had a foul taste in the mouth, and my tongue was covered with slime. I had a poor appetite, and after meals experienced distress and fulness at the chest. I had an aching pain around the heart, often so bad that I fainted.

"I was very dizzy, too, at times, and when at my work or walking. I was obliged to take hold of something to keep from falling. I got little or no sleep at night, and in the morning I felt worn out and exhausted, worse tired in fact than at night. Every few weeks I had to leave my work, owing to the bad attacks at my heart.

"In this manner I continued for years, and was almost all the time under medical treatment. The doctor said I was suffering from weakness of the heart, but his medicine did me little good.

"In August, 1888, Mr. Prout told me of the benefit he had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I procured a bottle of it from Mr. Clapp, grocer, in High street. After taking it I found myself quite a new man. I had less pain at the heart and felt stronger. I persevered with it and felt better than for years; the medicine seemed to drive the languor away. By taking a little of it when needed I have since kept in good health. My family also have found it beneficial. Had it not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup it is my opinion I should not now be alive. You may publish this statement, and refer any one to me." (Signed) John Willey—Manor Place, Honiton, Devon, September 24th, 1896.

By the Commissioner—The two applications which are now produced are fair samples of the forms of application which were filed with the lands department of the province prior to 1873.

**Better Than Cindyke Gold**

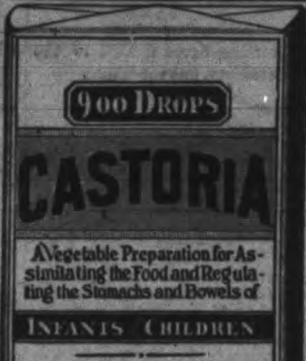
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SEE  
THAT THE  
FAC-SIMILE  
SIGNATURE  
OF  
*Chat H. Fletcher*  
IS ON THE  
WRAPPER  
OF EVERY  
BOTTLE OF

**CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plan or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

*Chat H. Fletcher*

TRANSPORTATION.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard

Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rosario and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave 8:00 a.m. Spokane Arrive 6:40 p.m.

Leave 11:00 a.m. Rosario Arrive 3:40 p.m.

Leave 9:10 a.m. Nelson Arrive 5:45 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

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Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:15 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. His Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 p.m.; Chicago 9:35 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 4:15 p.m.; St. Paul 6:35 p.m., except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express, has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul 8:10 p.m. Dally. Famous North-Western Limited. His Wagons Private Compartment and Sixteen Section Sleeper and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 p.m.

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Waters of the Yukon

Telling how to get there, when to go, what to take and where to outfit.

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**"The Province"**  
**Map of the Klondyke**

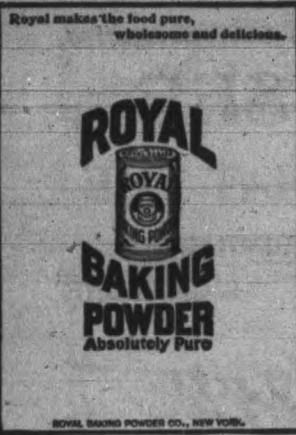
SIZE 28x42.

Compiled and prepared from the following authorities: "Ogilvie's Reports and Maps," "Davidson's "Pacific Slope," "Oregon and California," "Interior of the U.S. Map of Alaska," "Government's Office of the U.S. Geological Survey of Routes," "United States Geodetic Coast Survey."

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## G. M. PULLMAN DEAD

Succumbs to Heart Disease at 5 O'clock This Morning at His Home in Chicago.

Founder of the Town of Pullman, Ill. Where Are Located the Great Car Shops.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—George M. Pullman died suddenly of heart disease at 5 o'clock this morning. Mr. Pullman's death occurred at his home, corner of Prairie avenue and 18th street. Mr. Pullman retired last evening at the usual hour, which was somewhat early. He was apparently in his ordinary health, and there was no indication of his demise, or indeed any premonition of illness.

At the town of Pullman, where the shops are that bear the name of the great man, no word was heard of his death until the newspaper men began to inquire as to the feeling of the townspeople on the subject. The event had been so sudden and at such an hour that the company's officers in town had heard nothing regarding the death of their chief till after the tollers in the huge car works and kindred establishments had begun the daily routine. Immediately, however, preparations were made to close the big shops for the proper observance of Mr. Pullman's obsequies.

While seemingly in good health, Mr. Pullman had been complaining during the last three or four days of hot weather, of feeling rather uncomfortable. After leaving the office at 5 p.m. he remained at his residence all evening. About 4:30 o'clock this morning he awoke, called his body servant to his bedside, and spoke again of feeling uncomfortable. He finally requested the family physician, Dr. Billings, to be sent for. In the meantime, hearing through the servants of Mr. Pullman's indisposition, Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Eaton, of New York, an intimate friend of the Pullman family, who was visiting at their home, went into the sick man's bed chamber. Mr. Pullman rapidly grew worse, and a second message was sent to Dr. Billings, but before the doctor reached the house Mr. Pullman had died.

George Mortimer Pullman was born in Chautauque county, New York, March 3rd, 1831. In 1859 he remodelled two old-day coaches of the Chicago and Alton road into sleeping cars, which at once found favor and established a demand for improved travelling accommodation. The Pullman Palace Car Company, of which he was president, was organized in 1867; and it now operates about 2,000 cars or more than 100,000 miles of railway. In 1880 he founded near Chicago the industrial town of Pullman, which now contains over 11,000 inhabitants, 5,000 of whom are employed in the company's shops.

### COCOS ISLAND TREASURE

Capt. Gissler Writes From the Island to Friends in Stockton.

A letter has been received by friends of Capt. Gissler in Stockton, Cal., telling of the visit of the schooner Aurora with Capt. Hackett and his expedition to Cocos Island. Capt. Henry Gissler, who is the German spoken of by Charles Harford, who claimed to have located treasure amounting to about \$20,000,000 on the island, is still engaged in the search in company with Capt. G. Whidden and a young man named Livingstone, two Victorians. He left Stockton some few years ago, having obtained a concession from the Costa Rican government, allowing him to dig guano on the island and besides digging guano he has ever been in search of the treasure.

Writing from the island to Police Commissioner Simon, of Stockton, who is one of his partners in the enterprise, under date of July 24th, he says:

"About six weeks ago an expedition arrived here from Victoria, B.C. Mrs. Brennan, of Newfoundland, was aboard. Her husband was the only man who ever visited the island (in 1852) and took any treasure away. He secured some of the buried money and put the rest back again, as he could not carry it all with him. Before he died he left papers with his wife, who is now sixty years old, and told her that the treasure was buried in three places, and it is pretty close to where Joe and I worked in 1862, on Wafer Bay. He found some of the treasure on this very spot. He took some stuff out of a box and said that there were lots of gold at other places seen in pits of calves and cows."

At the time the letter was written the rainy season had just begun and Capt. Gissler did not expect to have any callers at the island for at least six months.

## THE CITY COUNCIL

Ald. Partridge Gives a Zest to the Proceedings, but the Mayor Is Inexorable.

The Services of the Caretaker of the Old Men's Home Dispensed With.

There was a short but lively passage at-arms between Mayor Redfern and Ald. Partridge at last evening's meeting of the council over the reading, or rather non-reading, of communications at the council meetings. Clerk Dowler was reading a letter complaining of treatment meted out to a cow by the poundkeeper, when the mayor interposed with the remark: "Never mind that, Mr. Dowler, it has been settled."

"Been settled, has it?" said Ald. Partridge. "I am a member of the pound committee, but never heard of it being settled."

Mayor Redfern—"The next business, Mr. Clerk, please."

No one done any more work than the aldermen. "I want to know how it was settled without it coming before the committee."

Mayor Redfern—"The letter is not from a ratepayer of the city, and, besides, the owner of the cow says the statements in the letter are not correct."

Ald. Partridge—"While this matter is before the council I would like to ask why that report from the city engineer, which was on file last week, was not read. It was addressed to the mayor and council, and should have been read."

Mayor Redfern insisted that there was no letter addressed to "the mayor and council" that had not been read.

Ald. Partridge asked that the letter be produced.

Ald. McCandless—"The letter will be read to-night; you are simply wasting time. It was not on file last Wednesday night."

Ald. Partridge—"It was."

Ald. McCandless—"It wasn't."

And thus it went on, until the mayor explained that the report referred to was in connection with a claim of Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey for repairs to the rock crusher. The finance committee, to whom the claim had been referred, had evidently asked the engineer for a report, which he had addressed to the mayor and council. He had told the clerk to hand it to the committee, as it was for them.

Ald. Partridge—"It has been the same all year. I have been unable to get information about the water works. That letter was on the file and I want it read."

But it was not read, and the matter dropped.

W. Christie, manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Company, wrote of the destruction of the town of Windsor, N. S., and that outside assistance would be required. He suggested that Victoria contribute at least \$1,000.

Ald. McCandless said the city was not in a position to render any assistance, but a subscription list might be opened.

Major Redfern also said that unfortunately the city was not in a position to do anything.

The letter was laid on the table.

T. G. Raynor asked for fifty feet of sidewalk to his residence on Fernwood road. Referred to the street committee with power to act.

The street committee recommended a number of minor works, which the council authorized.

The home for aged and infirm committee recommended that the city clerk be hereby instructed to immediately notify Mr. Thos. Henderson, caretaker of the Old Men's Home, that his services are no longer required by the city after the 31st instant; also, the clerk to the same effect. And that an advertisement be inserted in a daily newspaper for applicants for the position of caretaker for the home.

The street committee reported that they did not think any liability was attached to the city for the accidents to Messrs. Smith and Croker on May street. Adopted.

Ald. Partridge moved, seconded by Ald. Kinsman, that a committee of three be appointed to consider the advisability of placing cards in newspapers throughout the world, pointing out Victoria's advantage as an outfitting point.

Ald. McCandless pointed out that the citizens' committee was attending to the advertising of the city.

The motion was carried, the mayor naming Ald. Partridge, McCandless and Hall as the committee.

Ald. Partridge moved, seconded by Ald. McCandless, that the plumbing inspector be requested to furnish the aldermen with a list of sewer connections made during 1897.

The motion was carried.

The verandah by-law passed through committee, and the council adjourned.

### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Probability of an Alliance Between Two Countries.

London, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that there is much discussion in the Spanish capital on the subject of an alliance between Spain and Portugal; which is reported to be in process of negotiation.

The Portuguese minister of marine, who is now in Madrid, has expressed the belief that such an alliance may be accepted at any moment.

Weary Watkins—"If I had a million dollars—"

Hungry Higgins—"You'd be miserable. Just think of havin' to stop drinkin' while you still had money to buy more."—In Indianapolis Journal.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war, and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure, and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

At the time the letter was written the rainy season had just begun and Capt. Gissler did not expect to have any callers at the island for at least six months.

## A VERY RICH STRIKE

Miners Going to the Yukon Five Years Ago Found Rich Creek

Not More Than Two Hundred Miles from Dyea—Will Return to It in the Spring.

Charles Johnson, one of the successful miners who returned on the steamer Danube after five years' wanderings in the gold lands, tells of a rich strike he made while on his way in five years ago, and to which he intends returning by about February next in company with Nelse Rasmussen, Fritz Miller and N. Deggering, who also came down on the Danube.

He started in from Juneau in 1892, bound for the Birch creek diggings, which were then attracting attention, with George Miller, a brother of Fritz Miller, who kept the Minnie Hotel, and A. Tribollet. They went up to Dyea, and aided by the Indians packed over the mountains to Lake Bennett and thence to Lake Bennett, where they ripped up logs and built boats. After three days' journey they arrived at Windy Arm, on Marsh Lake. Several miles up the arm they came to a narrow inlet, which, however, was the mouth of a river, which joined Windy Arm. They poled up the river about a day's journey, and came to a large lake. No name is given to the lake, in fact it is not known to geographers, and therefore not on the map. A river ran into this lake, which it was afterwards found led back to Marsh lake. While drifting down this river they discovered a creek and prospected it. It is to this creek that they will return, for from the prospects received from it at the time, they are satisfied that it will be a rich creek as rich as any creek on the Klondike or Yukon. One pan of gravel went as high as \$1.32, and in another 33 cents was taken to the pan. This was only a surface showing; they never got down to bed rock. They continued prospecting all the way down the river until they arrived at Marsh lake. Arriving there they started back, but the water being very high and the current too swift, they could not get back. The trio then continued their way on the Yukon to Circle City, in the vicinity of which place they have been since, and where Miller and Tribollet are still working.

The creek on which they made the big strikes is from 35 to 40 miles long, and lies in a valley between two rows of mountains. It is not more than 180 or 200 miles from Dyea, and lies as do the other rich gold fields of the north, in Canadian territory, not far from the northern boundary of British Columbia. It is a fine country, and there is plenty of game there.

To the best of the knowledge and belief of Johnson, no white man, save the trio, has ever set foot on this creek, and no one will until he and his associates commence working, unless, of course, they accidentally find it as the trio did.

Johnson, Miller, Rasmussen and Deggering now propose to organize a development company to organize a party of which they themselves will be members to go back to this creek and work it. If the necessary inducement can be had the company will be formed and shares sold here, if not they will go to Seattle to organize. Should the company be formed they will work the creek on an extensive plan, and make it a rich company for the shareholders. If, however, the company is not formed, the quartette will go up in February alone and work on a smaller scale.

**GOLD ASSAYS HIGH.**

Gold Brought From Minook District Assays Higher Than Most Gold.

Nelse Rasmussen, a claim owner in the Minook district, the newly discovered diggings on the Minook river, has some of the gold dust brought down by him from his claim on Hunter creek assayed yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Metallurgical Works and run into a small gold brick. As a result of the assay Rasmussen is now a very elated man, and it would take a good sized wad of the "long green" to induce him to sell out at present. His gold went as high as \$18.48 to the ounce, which, considering that gold in general goes on an average of from \$15 to \$16 to the ounce, is very high value. That is vastly different from the gold found in the Klondike district, which is shown from a comparison made with a little brick of gold from El Dorado at the Victoria Metallurgical Works. The El Dorado gold is much lighter in color than the Minook gold, the El Dorado being a very bright yellow, and the Minook a deep, dark chrome; and again the Minook gold is much heavier than the El Dorado gold.

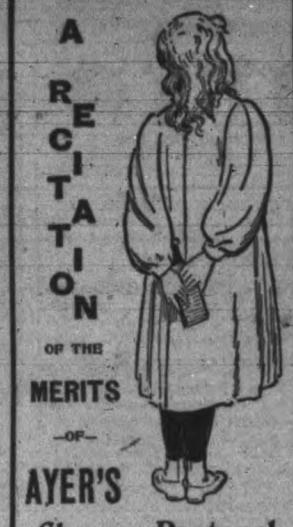
The Minook district has, however, not been prospected very fully yet, and although Hunter, Little Minook, Hooper, Alder and other creeks certainly look promising, no one has done any work below the surface, save on Little Minook creek, where on one claim bed rock has been reached, and as a result of about 25 days' labor 120 ounces of gold was taken out.

The Victoria Metallurgical Works bought up about fifty pounds of the gold nuggets brought down by the successful miners. They paid an average price of \$17 per ounce. The gold ran all the way from 750 fine up to 888 fine. But little of it was from the Klondike district, most of it coming from Eagle and Birch creeks and a small quantity from Minook. The Minook gold was much better than the rest, being soft and malleable and in every respect superior to that from the other creeks.

**BYRON AS HE WAS.**

His character and his conduct presented un-easing contradictions. It seemed as if two different souls occupied his body alternately. One was feminine and full of sympathy, the other masculine and characterized by clear judgment. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

When one soul arrived, the other de-



## AYER'S

### Cherry Pectoral

would include the cure of every form of disease which affects the throat and lungs. Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and other similar complaints have (when other medicines failed) yielded to

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

parted. In company his sympathetic soul was his tyrant. Alone or with a single person his masculine prudence displayed itself. No man could then arrange meets, investigate their causes with more logical accuracy or a more practical spirit. Yet in his most sagacious moment the entrance of a third person would derange the order of his ideas. Judgment fled, and sympathy generally laughing—took its place. Hence he appeared in his conduct extremely capricious, while in his opinions he had great firmness. Often, however, he displayed a feminine turn for deception in trifles, while at the same moment he displayed a feminine candor of soul and a natural love of truth which made him often despise himself quite as much as he despised others for what he called brazen hypocrisy.—F. B. Sanborn in Scribner's.

**HOW THE WHIPPED MAN WON.**

"So after they had fought for her, she married the man who got whipped. She did this."

"Yes. She reasoned that a man who

would fight a man who could whip him must be braver than a man who fought a man he could whip."—Cincinnatus Entwistle.

**WONDERS OF SCIENCE.**

It is related by a French paper that a man came to a great chemist and asked him,

"Have you bought a cigar holder which is sold me at of pure amber? Can you tell me any means by which I can ascertain if it really is amber?"

"Certainly," said the man of science.

"Simplest thing in the world. Put it to soak in alcohol for twenty-four hours.

At the end of that time look at your alcohol, and if the cigar holder is of real amber it will have completely disappeared."

This is a funny story, but we should prefer to learn it from some other source of science." Amber is not soluble in alcohol.—Youth's Companion.

**PERSONAL.**

Walter Oakes came over from the Sound this morning.

W. H. Ladner, of Ladner's Landing, is at the Oriental.

Capt. O. N. Cox returned this morning from a visit to the Sound.

P. C. Richardson, wife and child, of Seattle, are at the Driard.

Fred E. Abbott, of Salt Spring Island, is registered at the Oriental.

E. J. Palmer and wife returned from the Sound and are at the Driard.

Daniel T. Frawley and the members of his company came over from the Sound this morning, and are at the Driard.

**PASSENGERS.**

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—W. G. Gandy, F. Gamble, J. D. O'Reilly, M. M. Garrison, W. G. Schlesinger and wife, H. A. Neer and wife, H. B. Wood, W. H. Setch, Mrs. Schroeder, J. C. Warren, Miss A. F. Knapp, W. Dwyer, J. J. Goodfield, L. H. Baxter, Miss Cook, Miss Robson, F. Perry, F. Eno, G. McQuarrie, G. Bowes, H. O. Clark, W. Lewis, J. F. Long, Dr. H. Law and wife, Miss Wallace, Miss Johnson, E. Hutchinson, A. Elliott and wife, J. J. Palmer and wife, Miss McAllister, T. D. Frawley, Capt. O. N. Cox, J. J. Gotts, F. Worthing, Miss Bates, E. Costello, T. McNeil, J. Sullivan, J. Madison, O. Wilson, D. Wilson, Mrs. F. Currie, Miss Thompson, Rev. S. Altman, J. Brooks, Mrs. M. T. Patterson, John Pierson.

**CONSIGNERS.**